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THE *Country* GUIDE

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Under the Peace Tower

IS this the Lost Parliament?

Looking over the lopsided Liberal majority, and counting more than 180 Grit noses, it seems to me that this is the parliament that is going nowhere, the government whose M.P.'s are living off their fat.

Take a look over the 188 M.P.'s as listed in the official Parliamentary Guide for 1952, and see the Lost Parliament. They have lost their zest, they have lost their pep.

"In the last parliament they came to me and pleaded for work to do; now they just don't care," said a cabinet minister, to Peace Tower, with some bitterness.

Most of the Liberals who are nibbling on the political plums up here in this orchard on the Hill are fellows who made something of themselves in the 1940-45 or 1945-49 parliament.

The 1940-45 parliament had a big majority of Liberals; that is true. The English-speaking members went places, but not the French. That was because in the war era most of the Quebec Liberals felt it was smartest to be silent. So of all that group, only one man, Paul Emile Cote, Verdun, has a parliamentary assistant's job. This silence brought them temporary immunity, but it also purchased them a ticket to political impotence.

The 1945-49 parliament was good to both French and English. Leopold Langlois of Gaspé is among the '45ers who got along. Then Rene Beaudoin, the new Deputy Speaker, from Vaudreuil-Soulanges, is on his way to the top. Lastly, there is the Dark Horse, the pleasant bachelor blond and ex-mayor of St. Jean, P.Q., Hon. Alcide Cote. The new postmaster general and baby cabinet minister is a forty-fiver who had what it takes. Also coming along fast and earmarked for a cabinet post is Jean Lesage, Montmagny-L'Islet.

The same parliament of 1945-49 was a tough one for the Liberals. The Parliamentary Guide indicates that there were 124 listed as Liberals and 121 shown as Opposition of various kinds. This worked out precisely like that once, when the Liberals were sustained by a majority of three. But the plain fact is that the Liberals risked being upset any time during those four years. It was then that the government back benchers were on their toes. They did things. What they did paid off, for today such members as Watson MacNaught, Prince, P.E.I., William Benidickson, Rainy River-Kenora, and others came to parliament at that time for their novitiate, while others of an earlier era got their chance to show their stuff in the 1945-49 epoch.

At the same time, not a few present cabinet ministers made their name after 1945 in the 20th parliament and quite a few now in the hallowed precincts of the Privy Council are there for the joe-boy jobs they did from 1945 to 1949.

BUT since 1949 nobody has been doing much. You see the light of eagerness die in the eyes of the forty-niners, you hear them sigh, and next thing you know, they have caught the train home. They are among the



staunchest members of the T to T Club. They come on Tuesday and go home on Thursday. They do little or nothing while they are here. They are among the "hundred empty Liberal seats" referred to during a debate.

Yet you cannot blame the newcomers too much. The truth is that there is little they can do, except nothing. There is nothing they can say. Like the kiddies of long ago, they are told they should be seen and not heard. After a while, they do not even care about being seen.

These forty-niner Liberals have no idea what it is like to sit in a House of Commons where they are fairly evenly matched as to government and opposition. They cannot even dream what it is like to be in an Opposition. Hon. Charles Gavan Power, wartime Minister of National Defence for Air and Dean of the Commons, who got to the Hill in 1917 said:

"I learned more about parliament in the Opposition than I ever did in the government."

All this kind of experience is not for the forty-niners. Their idea of a parliament is a place that has an automatic majority, where legislation can be steam-rolled through, when the Opposition is howled down when normal logic fails, when a top-heavy majority goes through the motions of voting down anything the government wants voted down.

The "new" M.P.'s have sat around for almost four years now, doing nothing. Once they were ardent eager. They asked for work to do. They were told it was being done. They asked to make speeches. They were told to shut up. Truly they are dumb in the dictionary sense.

What in the old days the average legislator would learn in a single session they haven't picked up yet. Parliament still eludes them; the process of government gets away from them. When the election comes, many of them will go back, never to return. That's not political prejudice, that's just plain

(Please turn to
 page 64)


Howe

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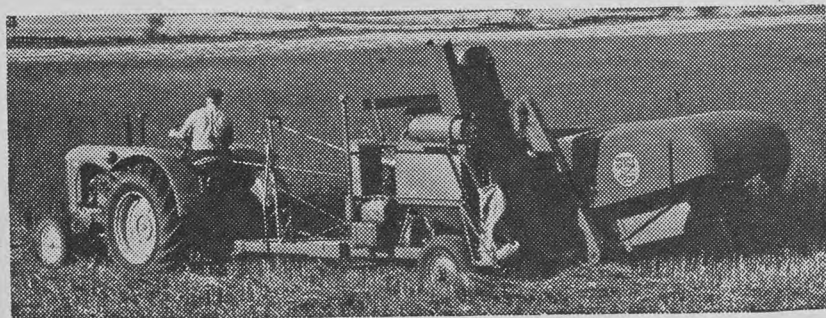
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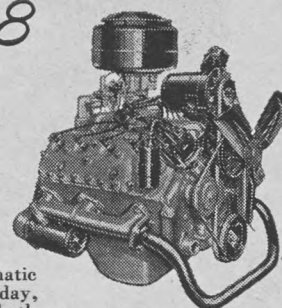
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'52 FORD

Does Canada Need a Wheat Agreement?

THE meeting of the International Wheat Council, which began in London, England, on April 17 and ended May 9, failed to reach agreement either as to prices, or quantities, which could be recommended to the governments of the 46 countries now involved in the International Wheat Agreement. Under the present agreement, it is the responsibility of the Council to recommend to the governments concerned, before July 31 of this year, whether or not a renewal of the present agreement should be sought. Their inability to make recommendations with respect to prices and quantities does not, however, render a new agreement impossible. The present agreement still has until July 31, 1953, to run.

There were many reasons why complete agreement at this time was very difficult. Some of these reasons will be developed in the course of this article, because they help to point up the importance of a decision which Canadian prairie wheat producers must make as to the desirability of a new agreement, as well as to explain the incompleteness of the recent conference. First, however, it is essential to have clearly in our minds what the present International Wheat Agreement is, and what it does.

It is, first of all, an agreement between governments of wheat importing and wheat exporting countries. Its purpose is to bring stability and order into the international wheat trade, which, without some such agreement, has traditionally exhibited a tendency toward instability.

Specifically, the agreement is between the governments of 46 countries, of whom only four are exporters or surplus-producing countries. They agree that they will, under favorable circumstances, trade with each other in wheat to the extent of 580,930,000 bushels (present figure) per year, until July 31, 1953. These governments have agreed: that the maximum price which shall rule for all four years of the agreement is \$1.80 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern Canadian wheat, Fort William-Port Arthur; that minimum prices should begin at \$1.50 per bushel (same basis) for the first year of the agreement (1949-50), and drop by ten cents per bushel each year thereafter, until they reach \$1.20 per bushel in the last year of the agreement. Between the maximum and the minimum prices of the year, a trading or bargaining area is left, within which individual sales can be made by negotiation. To carry out its terms, the agreement provides for an International Wheat Council, consisting of one representative from each member country; and also for an Executive Committee of the Council. Provision is also made for the fixing of "equivalent" prices, that is, such prices for wheat of various kinds and qualities available from the

Do prairie wheat producers want a renewal of the present agreement? If so, what kind of agreement would satisfy them?

by H. S. FRY

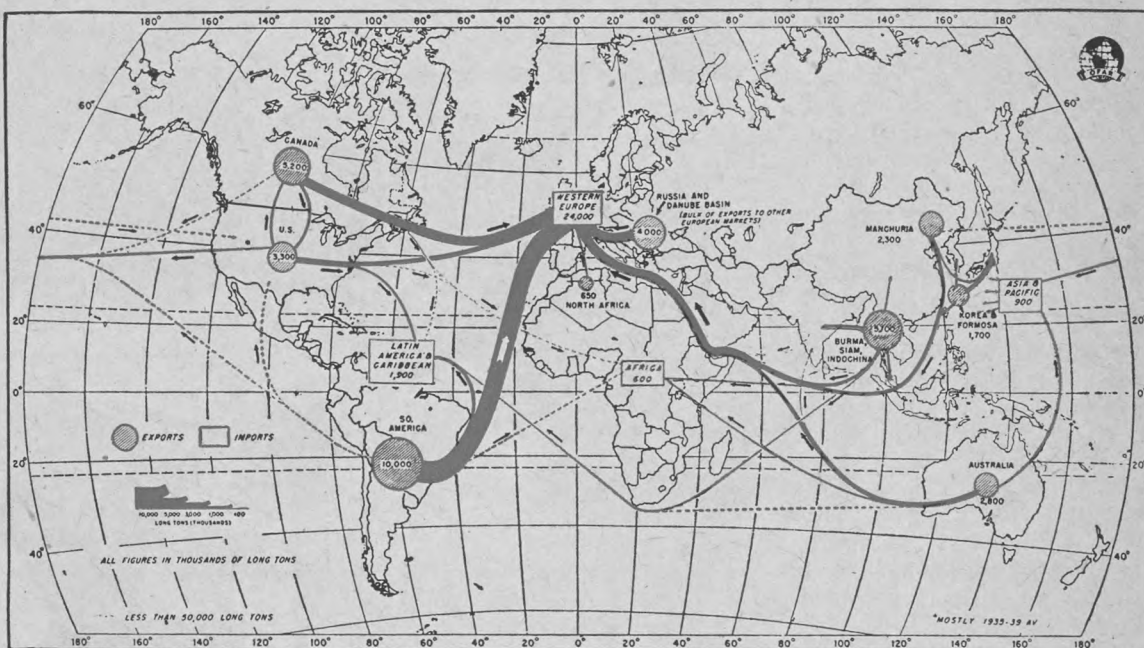
several exporting countries, as will bring the prices of all wheats offered into proper relationship with the prices established under the agreement for No. 1 Northern wheat in Canada. In short, the International Wheat Agreement is an inter-governmental device by which approximately two-thirds of the world's international trade in wheat may be conducted under established rules and price ranges. (See The Country Guide, May, p. 7, for countries involved.)

WHAT does the agreement do? It does three things. First, it assures the exporting countries of a market equal to the amounts of wheat they have collectively stipulated, if they are willing to sell at the minimum price for the year. Second, it assures the importing countries, collectively, of a wheat supply of equal amounts if they are willing to pay the maximum price under the agreement. Third, it provides a "free" area, between the maximum and minimum prices, within which the exporting and importing countries in the agreement are free to trade with each other, or not, as they see fit. Trading may be in wheat or flour, or both. In short, the agreement means that while either wheat or flour may be traded, importers are only

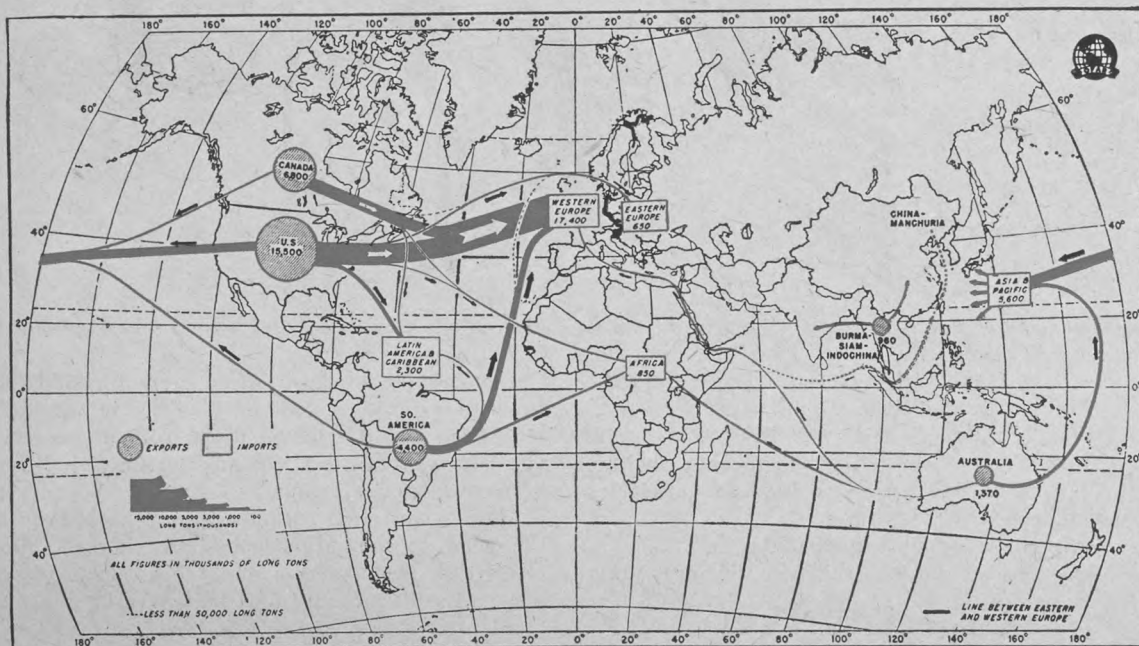
obligated to buy at the minimum, and exporters are only obligated to sell at the maximum.

It is clearly evident by this time, with respect to quantity, that importers in increasing numbers have found the agreement advantageous to them. To start with, there were 37 importer members; today, there are 42. Moreover, Europe today is devoting between three and four million fewer acres to wheat than before the war, for which fact the International Wheat Agreement is probably responsible to a substantial degree. It follows from these circumstances, therefore, that the importer's guarantee—to pay the minimum price when called upon to do so—has not been operative. Whether the 42 importing countries, in the event of a serious price decline, would comply with the intent and purpose of the agreement, has not been demonstrated. Wheat price levels have never even approached the minimum price. On the other hand, the exporter's guarantee has been in constant operation, because the level of wheat prices outside of the agreement has been continuously at or above the maximum agreement price, by as much as 60 cents per bushel. Canada, for example, has not made a single sale under the maximum. In these circumstances, nevertheless, the exporters' guarantees, with one exception, have been fully met. Australia this year sought, and secured, a reduction of over 16 million bushels in her quota, of which Canada took up 5.5 million bushels.

POTENTIALLY, the agreement has other benefits, the precise values of which are difficult to establish. Being a party to an agreement supported



[U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Maps]



by 42 importing countries gives Canada, for example, an opportunity to secure new markets for wheat, or to regain markets lost during and since the war. Whether Canada could secure new markets, or regain old ones, as readily through the Canadian Wheat Board, if there were no International Wheat Agreement, is worth consideration. Sales under the agreement are by no means automatic; and it is still true that the Canadian Wheat Board must negotiate most sales to either old or new customers.

The agreement also provides a degree of stabilization of prices. Quite aside from the adequacy of such prices, this stabilization is effective under the present agreement to the extent that the producer is protected against a decline in wheat prices greater than a third of the maximum price, or 60 cents per bushel. Some (Please turn to page 66)

As the two maps on this page indicate, the principal flow of foodstuffs to Europe before the war (above) was from South America, whereas since 1945 this flow has shifted to North America (left).

Mr. Beelby's Surprise

For the second time in his life Tom Beelby was about to buy a farm, but he guarded his secret from the Winston family at Cloverdell

by KATHERINE HOWARD

AS Mr. Beelby came out of the bank into sunlit Main Street in the small western town of Lyndon, it seemed to him that 20 of his 56 years took wing and flew away. His eyes danced behind the thick lenses of his silver-rimmed spectacles, and his thin figure in the grey tweed suit he always wore when he came into town from the farm, straightened involuntarily.

The Winston twins, 11-year-old Jimmy and John, who, because of their teacher's absence from school had been able to accompany Tom Beelby into town from Cloverdell, ran across the street to him.

"Mom's finished her violin lesson. She says she'll meet us at the hotel cafe at 12, for lunch. She's got some shopping to do. We're going down to see the bus. It's just come in from the city. See you, Mr. Beelby!" Jimmy said, breathlessly.

The two boys in blue-and-white striped T-shirts and denim pants turned busily away. Tom smiled at their departing figures, and looked across the street. Yes, there was Marion Winston, the pretty widowed mistress of Cloverdell Farm, the mother of the twins and 16-year-old Pete. She was going into Carrick's store.

Tom's heart skipped several beats. In his opinion, she was the best-looking and daintiest woman in Lyndon this summer morning. His lips puckered in his habitual tuneless whistle, that signified he was happy.

He walked briskly into the office of J. L. Wilkins, lawyer and notary public. He had urgent business with Mr. Wilkins. For the second time in his career, Tom Beelby was about to buy a farm. The "Old Douglas Place," a quarter section, half a mile west of Cloverdell Farm, on the south side of the road, was for sale. The bank manager had just told him. Tom meant to buy it.

Although Marion Winston had said many times, "Cloverdell Farm couldn't possibly get along without you, Mr. Beelby," Tom felt in his heart that, until he had a place of his own, he would never be in a position to ask Marion to marry him.

Since Christmas, he had felt that there was something a little deeper than mere friendship between Marion and himself. Now, at least, there was a possibility that he could get some land of his own.

He could hardly believe, even yet, that he possessed \$2,000, but it was true. The money he had loaned Kathie and Bill Anderson almost three years ago had been repaid. At this very moment, a draft for \$2,000 reposed in the Lyndon bank. Only a couple of hours ago, Tom had looked in the mailbox before leaving Cloverdell Farm for Lyndon, where he was to meet

Marion, who had come in to take a violin lesson from Walter Hertz. Marion had come with their neighbor, Mike Gilbraith, who was en route to the city. Tom and the twins had left their summer-fallowing, and come into town to bring her home.

In the mailbox had been the letter from Kathie, which told Tom the money had been sent to the bank. The drive along the road to Lyndon had seemed unreal and dreamlike to Tom. Dimly he heard the boys talking, and had answered them. His thoughts had been flying away into a rosy future.

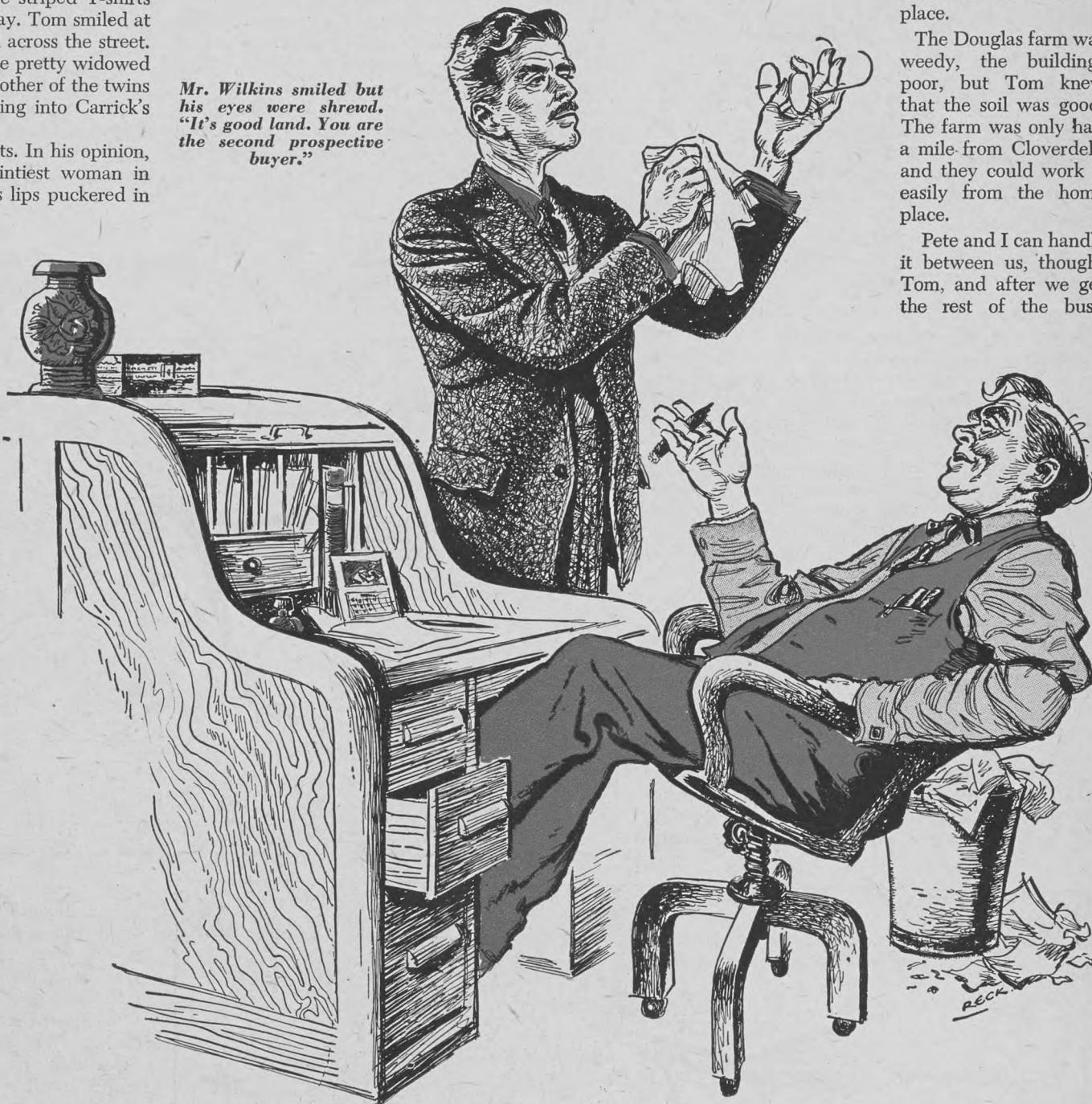
Now, as he entered the lawyer's office, he still had a hazy feeling that he was dreaming, but as Mr. Wilkins talked to him, Tom realized his being there was factual, and not fantasy.

"The farm belongs to old Robert Douglas' step-daughter and sole heir," said the lawyer. "Her name is Mrs. St. Clair. She owns a tourist camp in B.C. She is anxious to get the estate cleaned up. The title is clear. The price is \$3,500."

Tom blinked, took out his big white handkerchief, and polished his glasses slowly. "That's quite high," he said. "There are only 60 acres of arable land on the place. It's very dirty and weedy, too."

Mr. Wilkins smiled, but his eyes were shrewd. "It's good land. You are the second prospective buyer from that district."

Mr. Wilkins smiled but his eyes were shrewd. "It's good land. You are the second prospective buyer."



Tom thought it was getting very hot in the small office, and opened the collar of his blue shirt. Of course, he might have known someone else would be after the only available vacant land in the district!

"Would the price have to be all cash?" he asked. "I'm not certain, until I get in touch with Mrs. St. Clair," said the lawyer. "I believe she anticipates coming up here in a few days."

Tom sighed. "I could pay \$2,000 cash." "Between you and me," said Mr. Wilkins, getting

up from his chair and coming out from behind his big desk, "I think the lady might possibly favor your offer more than the other. The gentleman who wishes to buy the place had some little trouble with Mr. Douglas during his lifetime. That might influence her."

Tom thought, Kindersley! He wants the Douglas place. I might have known!

He said, "Thanks very much. If you can get in touch with Mrs. St. Clair, I would appreciate it."

HE left the office with a shade less buoyancy than when he came in. As he went out into the sunshine again, his spirits soared once more. After all, he had a good chance of getting the Douglas farm. He didn't think George Kindersley would pay \$3,500 for it, and certainly not cash. Kindersley still owned the Smithers place.

The Douglas farm was weedy, the buildings poor, but Tom knew that the soil was good. The farm was only half a mile from Cloverdell, and they could work it easily from the home place.

Pete and I can handle it between us, thought Tom, and after we get the rest of the bush

cleared off; new fences and a good set of buildings, it will be a grand farm.

He whistled tunelessly again, as he crossed the street toward the cafe. He decided that he wouldn't tell Marion and the boys anything about his marvelous news, until the deal was put through. Then he would surprise them.

Marion had often exclaimed over the beauty of the woods on the old neglected farm, and the little creek that meandered across the Douglas place. She had said, recently, to Tom, "We should have more land, shouldn't" (Please turn to page 45)

Illustrated by Robert Reck

Farming Wild Furbearers

Chaotic exploitation of northern fur resources has, through the medium of trap-line registration, given away to orderly harvesting

by RALPH HEDLIN

A TRAPPER'S standard of living may fluctuate widely. He has to catch a certain amount of fur and sell it at a price, and the product of the two determines how well he lives.

A number of factors can influence price. Tastes will change, and if milady decides that she does not prefer a fox cape, there is not much profit in the capturing of foxes. If she decides, instead, that she wants mink trim on her coat, the profit will be in the selling of mink. And who would venture to predict the unpredictable shifts in the fashions of the ladies' clothes?

Depression will hit the fur seller more surely and quickly than it will most other enterprises. If money is in short supply the first thing to be struck from the family plans is a costly fur coat.

Wide fluctuations in the size of catches is another problem of long standing. Wild animals have been recognized as a national resource since this land was opened, and for two or three hundred years fur has belonged to the man who caught it. Stories are legion of the favored family son who set a small trap for a two-dollar weasel and caught a two-hundred-dollar silver fox.

Such experiences may make a happy climax to a boy's story, but it is not the type of management that will lead to maximum fur returns. And maximum catches are desirable in order to maintain the income of a number of people who make their living exclusively from trap-line returns.

The real problem is not the boy who chances to catch a valuable furbearer. The provincial game and fish branches are able to rejoice with him. However, they cannot rejoice with the trappers who clean out an area so completely that all the breeding stock is gone, making a good catch unlikely for the next two or three years.

This is, of course, a problem of the more northern areas where the local residents make a living out of trapping. It has been found in Manitoba, as in the other provinces, that trappers tend to have one area in which they trap and they will not trouble to go elsewhere. They often take everything that they can catch, because the prospect is that if they leave any animals, itinerant trappers will move in and kill off the carefully preserved breeding stock.

GAME commissioners grappled with the problem and the idea of "registering" trap lines was born. The origin of the idea is disputed, but the weight of the evidence would seem to indicate that the laurels should be worn by Frank R. Butler, game commissioner in British Columbia. Regulations governing the registration of trap lines became law in that province as early as 1925. Similar laws are now in force in all of the western provinces.

The mechanics of registration are relatively simple. All that it implies is that a bona fide trapper makes application to the game branch in his province for the exclusive right

to trap an area on which he can satisfy them that he has a prior claim. If the charter is granted, he is required to accept the responsibility of trapping the stated area, and no one else is allowed to encroach on his domain. This means that if he wishes to conserve and farm his fur, no one else will upset his plans and trap off his breeding stock.

The registration of trap lines is fur conservation in the true sense. Conservation is not hoarding; it is intelligent use. It denies the merit of a quick return and proclaims the value of a larger return over a longer period.

HUGH McINNIS of Rennie, Manitoba, operates a registered trap line. The lines have been registered for only ten years in this eastern Manitoba area, yet McInnis will already witness to the merit of the system.

"I am farming the fur on my line," he stated. "If I leave some breeding stock I know for a certainty that no one will take it, and that it will be there in the summer to raise more fur. The result is that I am careful not to overtrap."

This pays off for McInnis. In a good winter he will harvest 18 mink, 125 weasels, 400 red squirrels, three or four otter, 15 beaver, about 400 muskrat, and some foxes and wolves, and the odd fisher and martin. The last two are very rare—of late years they have been protected in Manitoba—and do not loom large in the winter income. The registration of the line is responsible for the predictable catch. The key to the whole problem is conservation.

McInnis' experiences should throw some light on registered trap-line management, even though he is probably a better-than-average trapper. He started trapping when he was strong enough to set a trap and is still at it, over half a century later.

He has three cabins on his line and during the winter you might find him at any one of them. The season opens on the first of November and he begins to set out his traps. He follows the streams, setting for mink and weasel on creek banks; and if he crosses some distance from one stream to another he makes additional sets for weasel. For fox he sets beside a stone on the edge of a lake near a spruce forest, baiting the rock with fish or



This beaver, who has been making a nuisance of himself in a settled area, will be released in the north.

duck. Sets for otter are made in open water and the trap is attached to a drowning stone. Sets for wolves are made in the beaten paths that they regularly use. The squirrels are typically shot with a .22, the only rifle he carries on the line.

Beaver are taken in March and April, the sets being made in the water. He prefers to set some distance from the beaver house, because the females do not wander and the likelihood of catching males is therefore increased. This often permits the harvesting of excess males without seriously reducing breeding stock. Muskrat are also taken in the spring in open water. McInnis is particularly careful not to overtrap the muskrat, frequently lifting his traps before the close of the season in order to preserve the breeding stock.

McInnis took legal possession of this line in 1942. Prior to that date he had trapped the same general area, but found that other trappers would come in after he left the territory in late February, trap intensively, and clean out breeding stock that he had been at pains to preserve. This tended to ruin what should have been good trapping country. With the advent of registered lines, the itinerant trapper has become a memory.

THE establishment of registered lines in Manitoba is, in the final analysis, up to the trappers. The same thing appears to be true in the other provinces. The game and fisheries departments will do their share, but trappers must co-operate.

When plans are made for registration in a certain area, notice is given of a public meeting at which all trappers of the area are asked to be present. At the first meeting a representative of the

(Please turn to page 44)



Indian chiefs and trappers attending one of the conferences of the Fur Advisory Board held at The Pas, Manitoba.

Are You

NOT as many people believe in superstitions today as used to. The principal reason is that we know so many more of the answers to questions that bothered our ancestors. Farm folk, 100 or 200 years ago, were very superstitious. They were constantly in contact with the forces of nature, and their welfare depended upon the successful rearing of livestock and the growing of crops. When we remember that the great advances in farm science have been made within the past 50 years, and that during the same period we have also made our greatest advances in the communication of ideas, it is not difficult to understand the rapidly growing disbelief in superstitions.

Still, how many do you believe in today? Or, if you disregard them, how many are carried clearly enough in your mind that, every time you do disregard them, you unconsciously think of them? Do you believe that it is good or bad luck if a black cat crosses your pathway? Do you unconsciously refrain from passing under a ladder? Would anything unfortunate happen if 13 people sat down to dinner together? Does the birth of a black lamb ever have any significance? If a cat sneezes three times, will all the members of a family catch cold? Do you believe you can get rid of a headache by scraping some horseradish and grasping it tightly in your hand? Suppose a bridegroom didn't carry his bride across the threshold the first time they entered their home—would ill-fortune dog their steps? Do you believe that a wart will disappear if you prick it with a gooseberry thorn passed through a golden wedding ring? What about having too much lettuce in the garden? Will it keep a young wife from bearing children? Do you believe that beans will grow the wrong way this year because it is Leap Year? And that 1952 will not be a good year for sheep, for the same reason? Do you believe, as the people of Dorsetshire once did, that nine lice, eaten on a piece of bread and butter, will cure the jaundice?

ONE of the most curious and interesting aspects of superstitious belief, which is pointed out by E. and M. A. Radford in the "Encyclopedia of Superstitions," is that many superstitions are current in very widely separated countries, such as a highly civilized country like Britain, and very primitive tribes of people in far corners of the earth, who were not known



Superstitious?



to exist until long after the superstition was believed in the more civilized country. Take, for example, the use of an arch. In Britain, the authors say, "the passing of a child or person under an arch of brambles was regarded (together with certain words of ritual) as a certain cure for whooping cough, blackheads, boils and rheumatism." Passing a child with rickets through a split trunk of an elder or ash, coupled with the words, was beneficial. Sometimes a child with the whooping cough was passed through the arch formed underneath the belly of an ass. In Bulgaria, to stop an epi-

"At cockcrow midnight spirits forsake this world and go to their proper places."

"It is unlucky to take lilac into the house."

"It is unlucky to meet a white horse on leaving home—unless you spit on the ground."—Yorkshire.



Some farm folk still believe in superstitions, and here are a few that are, or were, current in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland

by D. W. NASH

"To preserve your cows against harm, pour holy water down their throats on midsummer day, and sing the Athanasian Creed to them in Latin."—Somerset superstition.

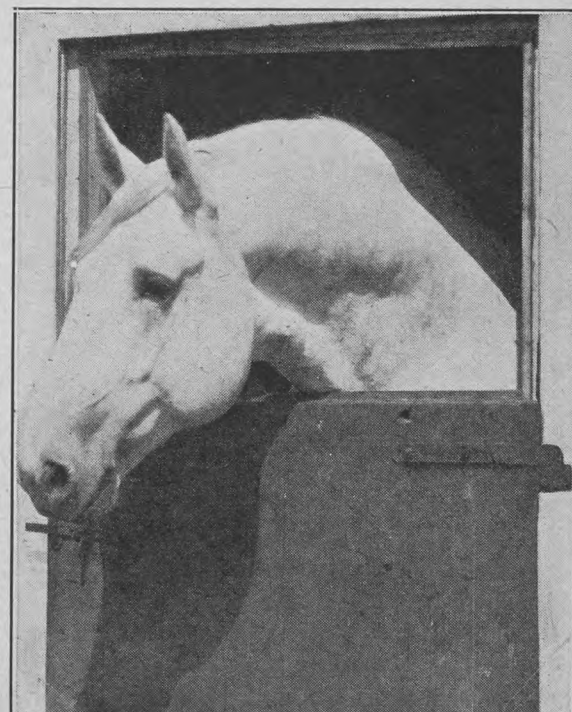
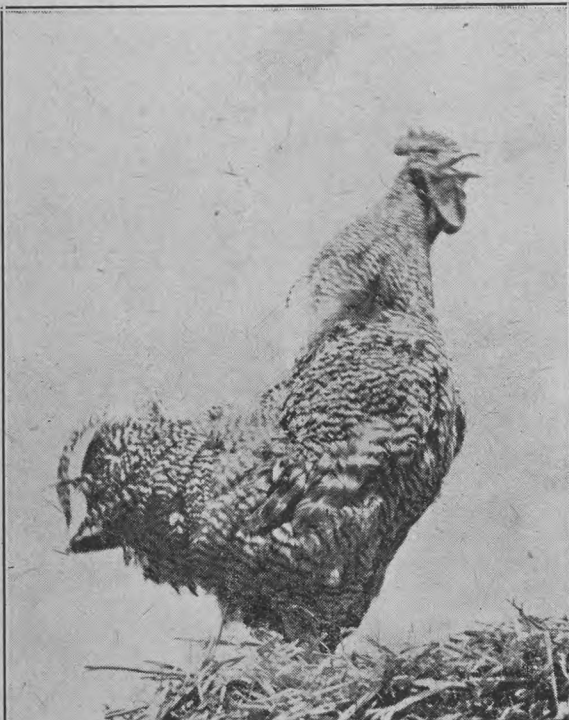
demic of whooping cough, an old woman will scrape the earth from under a willow tree and then all the children creep through the opening. In Uganda, the stem of a tree is split and a sick person steps through, while the

medicine man holds the split open. The Highlanders of Strathspey at one time forced all of their sheep and cattle through an arch of a rowan tree.

What about superstitions relating directly to farming? There are many of them. For example: "A cold April the barn will fill." Does this mean that with an unusually warm April in 1952, crops this year will be poor? Or, does the superstition apply only to Britain? Here is one from Herefordshire: "To prevent smut or mildewing affecting the wheat, cut a large thorn bush, make a fire in the field of wheat and burn a portion of the thorn: afterward, hang up the remainder of the thorn in the farmhouse." Also, "crops sown with the full moon will be ready a month earlier than crops sown with the waxing moon." Here also, because of the warm weather here this spring, a lot of grain was seeded during the waxing or growing moon. Grass, too, it seems, should be sown at the full of the moon so that the hay crop will dry quickly. Then, when hay is in the stack, fire from internal combustion can be averted by placing a scythe crossways on top of the rick, and leaving it there until it shows signs of rust.

Today, science urges us to fulfill many duties and observe many injunctions, if we want good crops and profitable livestock; but this was not true hundreds of years ago. For example: "If a seed drill goes from one end of the field to the other without dropping any seed, some person connected with the farm will die before the year is out." Likewise, to avert the Evil Eye from the land, when horses are put into the plow for the first time in the year, take a bucket of chemerly, put some hen dung into it, and stir for some time. Then sprinkle the mixture over the horses and plow." That came from the Isle of Man.

The horse, of course, has been the friend of man for hundreds of years. Do you know why horse harness is customarily trimmed with brass? Well, the fact is that, until quite recently, the horse was the mainstay of the farmer, (Please turn to page 62)



It's the Same with Them!

Single crop farming and overgrazing are desolating once fertile areas in South Africa

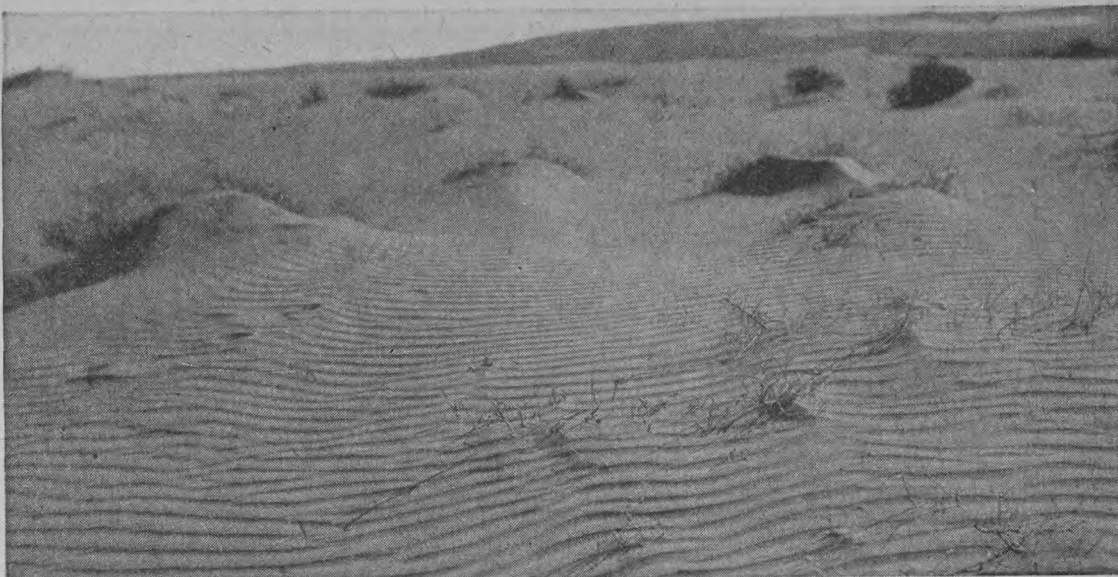
by SIDNEY E. KNIGHT

SOUTH AFRICA'S first truck farmer was the Dutchman, Johan van Riebeeck, the Dutch East India Company's first Commander at the Cape. Landing there a few years after the Mayflower had ended her great Odyssey, his first job was growing vegetables to relieve his scurvy-stricken sailors. The greenstuff and onions, watered in the hot, dry summers by the perennial streams that ran down Table Mountain into the fertile virgin loam, grew well. The sailors' blood cleared, and the initial large-scale white settlement of Africa South of the Line was under way.

Braving the Hottentot spears and the Bushman's poisoned arrows, the sturdy burghers seeking new pastures manhandled their heavy ox-wagons over the high mountain range barring their way to the hinterland, the aptly named Hottentots Hollands. Beyond lay the fertile valleys, veritably a land of milk and wild honey, where the wild bees undisturbed throughout the ages had laid down huge stores of honey high up among the craggy *kloofs* and *krantzes*, and where the giant baboons "qua-ha'd" angrily at being disturbed.

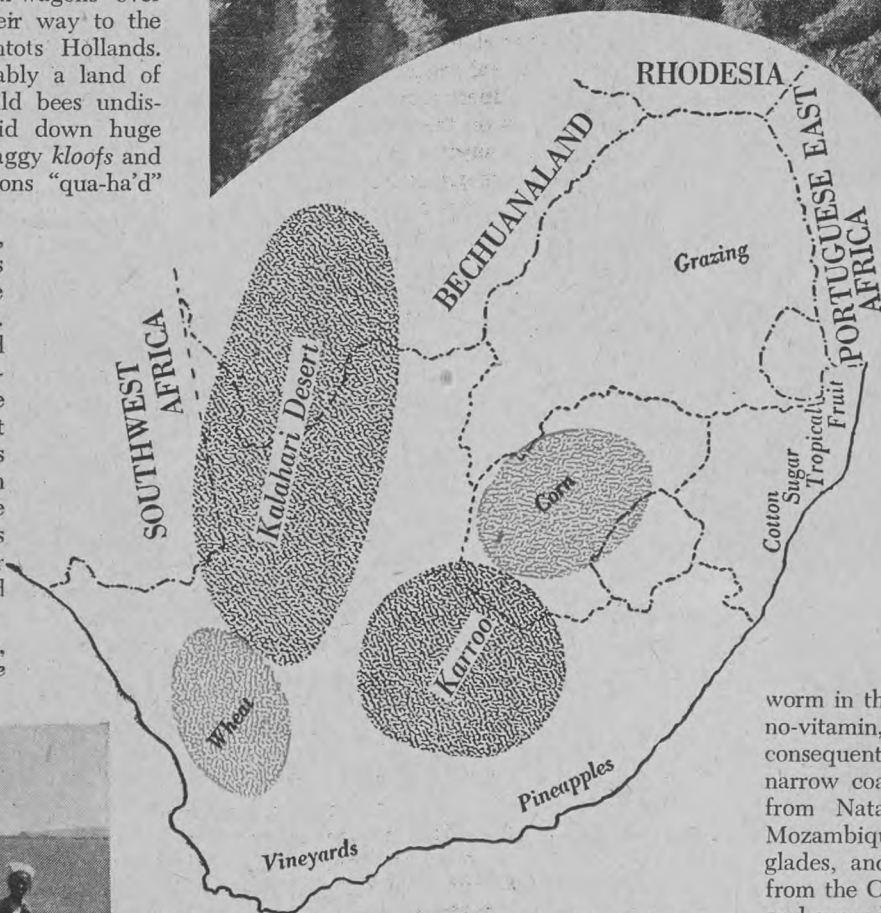
Cutting down the natural timber, clearing the bush, with flintlock across the plow handle, corn and wheat were sown, apricot and peach trees planted. The Dutch *vrouwen* baked the good bread in the ant-heap ovens with homemade yeast, the *kinders* thrived in the sparkling sunshine—all was well, apart from grim fights with raiding blacks who resented the white intrusion in the south as did the Redskins in the American west. At this time there was no equivalent in the Dutch *taal* for soil erosion. That, with anthrax and

Black women using cumbersome, homemade mattocks to hoe the once fertile but now wornout soil.



Top: Wind erosion on wheat lands of S.W. Cape province.

Above: E. Transvaal close to Portuguese East African border. Contour plowing and cultivation produces bumper crop of beans.



This map shows the general areas utilized for the production of different crops.

foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle, horse sickness, peach mildew, apple scab and bacterial blight in the grape vines was a long way off. Nature in the beginning presented the white man with a clean bill of agrarian health, but over a century ago Dutch farm wives anticipated penicillin by allowing their apricot jam to mold for the treatment of lacerated wounds and the like.

THE Huguenots, fleeing before the Revocation of Nantes in 1685, introduced their methods of grape culture. But before the vines could stand in serried ranks under the hot summer sun in the fertile valleys of Constantia, Stellenbosch, Fransch Hoek, Simondium and Groot Drakenstein, all famous for their wines, the marauding lions, hyenas, leopards,

jackals, elephants and African buffaloes had to be driven off. The early settlers also disturbed a few hippos wallowing in the Zeekoevlei near Cape Town where the Yacht Club now proudly flies its pennons and pennants.

TODAY, the broad agricultural canvas bears many striking parallels to North America: dust bowls, boll worm in the cotton, poor white sharecroppers, and a no-vitamin, corn-mush diet among the blacks with consequent pellagra. The rich alluvial soil of the narrow coastal plain, washed by the Indian Ocean from Natal up through Zululand to Portuguese Mozambique, resembles Florida minus the Everglades, and grows good crops of sub-tropical fruit from the Chinese lichi to the luscious mango, papaw and avocado pear, with bananas in abundance. Sugar cane, although suffering from periodic droughts and soil infertility through mono-cropping, is grown extensively, the growers refining enough sugar to more than supply Africa's domestic requirements from Cape to Congo. It is used to jell and can the Transvaal berry fruits, strawberry, raspberry, loganberry, youngberry, boysenberry, the Cape gooseberry and pineapple, as well as the green fig, mulberry, quince, peach, apricot, bitter oranges, loquats and guavas. Cheap coolie labor was imported into Natal in the last century to work the sugar plantations, leaving a legacy of racial bitterness that has caused a big rift between Union and Indian governments.

On the rolling plains of the Transvaal and Orange Free State high veld, nearly 6,000 feet up, lies the corn belt with its tenuous shallow inches of dusty loam and meagre

(Please turn to page 40)

WHENEVER the topic of large families comes up for discussion, I recall my late uncle, the Reverend George Wood, with his broad Scots' dialect and the perpetual boyish quality of his smile as he mingled with the hundred children who became his family.

Uncle George started adult life as a carpenter, then served as a dormitory supervisor in the famous Quarrier Homes for Orphaned Boys in Scotland. This period made a lasting impression on him, and he entered the ministry as a result of this work. When ordained, he migrated to the pioneer settlements of the Canadian prairies to serve a widely scattered congregation in an assortment of school-house churches. Tragedy struck when his first wife was horribly burned to death, an accident caused by a negligent grocer who sold the minister's wife gasoline instead of coal oil for the table lamps used in that remote town of Saskatchewan.

Uncle George and his three-year-old daughter Annie moved to the neighboring province of Alberta a short time later, his widowed mother coming out from Glasgow to take charge of his home. He was minister in the small town of Innisfail when the First War broke out. A soldier on 24-hours leave before embarking for overseas duty had lost his wife. In desperation, the poor man went to his minister and begged him to look after the three motherless children. Uncle George agreed at once.

"Ah felt keenly for them," he said afterwards. "Ma ain wee Annie had lost her mother, and ma heart melted at soundo' the kiddies' crying when their daddy brought them tae me."

THAT was the start of his Big Family. Within a few weeks other soldiers had deposited children with the Scottish minister for safekeeping, while orphans from other homes were sent to him. A sprawling old frame house was utilized as a shelter. Granny Wood rustled her long black skirts from room to room, clucking her tongue in amazement over the situation, but striving valiantly to cook enough treacle scones, Scots' broth, and steam puddin's to feed the dozen toddlers. Uncle George removed his clerical collar, tied an apron around his lean waist, and learned the mysteries of changing diapers and blowing small noses. He put his carpentry training to good practice by building bunks and providing large tables and benches as the family grew in numbers.

Now fortune smiled on him. He met again a childhood companion, Miss Annie Jarvie, who was spending a brief holiday in our home in Calgary before returning to her native Scotland to take an advanced course in social service work. She was fascinated by Reverend Wood's account of his sudden acquisition of a large family—my Uncle refused to use the name "orphanage" and always referred to his charges as the Big Family. It was obvious that a strong attraction existed between Miss Jarvie and Uncle George, but he waved good-bye to her at the railway station and she was just boarding the boat at Halifax when his telegram-proposal reached her. She wired "Yes," and returned to become the beloved mother of a ready-made family.

Those were busy days. Mother Wood tended weeping babes in arms as well as supervising 16-year-old girls, while Uncle George helped with the cooking, serving, and housecleaning, and took charge of the boys. There were now 30 children in the Home. It was a prodigious task to cater to their healthy appetites and keep them decently clothed. The

Big



Family

An early picture of the big family of Rev. George Wood, taken when it lived at Olds.

minister was forced to give up his pastorate, though he sorely missed the regular stipend it had paid. Now the problem was: where would the money come from to look after their bodily needs?

"Och, the Guid Lord will shairly provide!" Uncle George used to say between spells of work.

The Innisfail merchants were a kindly lot, extending credit for meat and groceries and clothing. They cut their prices to wholesale cost when dealing with Uncle George, while the owner of the rambling old house didn't call too regularly for the rent. Even so, sizable bills were soon charged against his name. And debt was a worrisome factor to a minister possessed of a Scottish conscience!

"Ah'm going to call on the kirks of nearby toons," Uncle George told Aunt Annie. "Ah'll tell the folk about our Big Family, and mayhap they'll be willin' to help us."

A great-hearted Scotsman accepted an appalling responsibility, and borne up mainly by faith, triumphed over every difficulty

by KERRY WOOD

Center: Rev. George Wood. Left: Granny Wood, who looked after the family after the death of his first wife. Right: The second Mrs. George Wood.



He was a welcome visitor to other pulpits, and few audiences could listen unmoved to his enthusiasm and love for the homeless waifs who had become his charges. Money donations were small due to hard times, but the congregations gave him boxes of preserved fruits, bushels of potatoes and other vegetables, while ladies gathered up used clothing and bed coverings to help the Family. Any money received was turned over to his creditors, while the canned rhubarb, jellied chicken, and bags of beets went onto the tables at mealtime and were devoured by the hungry children. Many Innisfail ladies came around to hold mending bees to fix up torn pants, worn skirts, and darn socks and stockings, forcing Mother Wood to enjoy a little rest while they took over her duties for a brief spell.

"Ah never met an unkindly man, nor a wummon who wasna motherly," Uncle George said, when telling of the heartening response to his appeals for help. And it was marvellous, at mealtime, to see the shining-faced children bow their heads above the loaded tables and sing their Grace: Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow.

The provincial government donated a money-grant. With this sum, Uncle George paid off his debts to the patient Innisfail merchants and bought farmland at the nearby but larger town of Olds. His plan was to have the older boys and girls help him raise vegetables, chickens, pigs, and cows so that part of their food necessities would be home grown. He donned carpenter's clothing again to help build the dormitories and pig pens, the dining hall and chicken coops. Other carpenters, good-hearted farmers, and handy men showed up after working hours, generously contributing their time to help provide quarters for the Big Family.

BY this time he had an official name for his venture: Wood's Christian Home. Seventy children were looked after in the farm buildings at Olds, the older girls and boys helping Mother Wood and the cheery Scotsman tend the needs of their smaller charges. Pots of 20-gallon size were used for cooking meals, while the top of the wood-burning stove measured three feet wide by eight feet long and the kitchen was always the busiest room in the Home. The minister learned how to butcher pigs and put beef into brine, and supervised the farming of acres of vegetables and raising greenfeed for the livestock.

During a period when the word "psychology" was known to only a handful of university experts, Uncle George was an instinctive exponent of that science. He'd bustle into the girls' playroom, smile around at the older lassies and say:

"Ah just happened tae be in the kitchen, an' there ah saw a grrreat pile o' drrrry dishes wantin' to meet up with a lot o' beautiful young ladies!"

Somehow, that sort of request made the girls laughingly respond, whereupon Uncle George would stalk into the boys' room and say: "Noo, then, lads—there's a field o' potatoes oot there eager an' willin' to be tickled!" He'd grab a hoe and lead

the march to the vegetable plot. They'd sing as they worked. Many a turnip was hoed to the martial strains of Onward, Christian Soldiers, while the carrots might be mulched to the sweet melody of an old Scottish ballad called Afton Water.

New boys sometimes ran away from the Home. It was a problem that Uncle handled diplomatically. One particular lad was not apprehended until he'd

(Please turn to page 63)

One man's faith in Justice makes this date memorable...

April 9, 1952

YEARS AGO a dream came true for Harry Ferguson. He obtained a patent on a device he had created—a hydraulic device that was to enable one man to do the work of many on the farms of America.

OTHER PATENTS were issued to this man, patents on devices that ended back-breaking farm tasks—that saved time and money. So good were these devices that eventually, by a handshake agreement, a large motor car company manufactured a tractor equipped with them. It was marketed as the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System, integrating tractor and implement into one efficient machine.

AS SOMETIMES HAPPENS, this arrangement terminated and Harry Ferguson, Inc. made and marketed its own tractor using the Ferguson System. The Ford Tractor continued to be made and sold, embodying some of the Ferguson patents and inventions.

THUS HARRY FERGUSON found himself in competition with his own creations. He believed deeply in justice and in the rightness of his claim against the Ford Motor Company. It was this man's faith in these things that found justification on this date . . .

April 9, 1952

ON THIS DATE the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York entered a final judgment, with the consent of all parties which ended four years of litigation between Harry Ferguson, Inc. and Ford Motor Company and others.

IN THIS ACTION, it was ordered and adjudged that:

1. The sum of \$9,250,000 shall be paid to Harry Ferguson, Inc. as royalties on Patents Nos. 1,916,945; 2,118,180; 2,223,002 and 2,486,257.
2. Ford Motor Company shall not manufacture, after December 31, 1952, such tractors, and Dearborn Motors Corporation shall not sell any such tractors manufactured after December 31, 1952, as have
 - (a) a pump having a valve on its suction side, as for example in the present Ford 8N tractor, arranged to be automatically controlled in accordance with the draft of an implement, or
 - (b) a pump for a hydraulically operated draft control

system for implement control and a power take-off shaft both driven by the lay shaft of the transmission, as for example in the present Ford 8N tractor, or (c) a coupling mechanism on the upper portion of the center housing, of the form employed in Ford 8N tractors manufactured prior to November 22, 1949; and Ford Motor Company and Dearborn Motors Corporation must affix a notice on any long coupling pins, manufactured by them, to the effect that the pin is sold only for replacement on 8N tractors made by Ford prior to November 22, 1949. This notice will continue to be affixed until October 25, 1966.

3. Ford Motor Company and Dearborn Motors Corporation shall have a period of time, expiring not later than December 31, 1952, in which to make these changes.
4. All other claims and counterclaims are dismissed and withdrawn on the merits.

A COPY OF THE CONSENT JUDGMENT is available to anyone interested in reading it. This settlement between Harry Ferguson, Inc. and the Ford Motor Company resolves the issues. The inventions in their entirety with which this action was concerned will be found only in the Ferguson Tractor and in the Ferguson System in the future.

Harry Ferguson, Inc.

Detroit 32, Michigan



When an advertising man wants to emphasize "economy", it seems the popular thing to do is to show a picture of a Scotsman saying "It's thrifty". I don't know where the idea began that Scots are so much more cautious in their spending. In Scotland itself, maybe.

I know that my friend Donald McKay is the best man for telling Scottish jokes in these parts. But contrary to the tales he tells on his own race, Donald's a generous man. But still, not then one to waste money, for all that.

Only last Spring, Donald put a new roof on his home. And for pattern and colour there's nothing smarter in the county. "Some roof-

ings I could of bought cheaper, perhaps," says Donald, "and lots dearer, for sure; but for all-round long-term sensible economy you'll not find a better roof than these same Johns-Manville Asphalt Shingles.

And he's so right! J-M Asphalt Shingles, combine low first cost with long-term, all-weather protection. They're highly fire-resistant, too. And so easy to put on, even over old shingles, that any carpenter or good man with tools can apply them. J-M Asphalt Shingles are made in various types and a wide range of solid and blended colours.

More and more farmers are also finding that good insulation comes under the heading of "economy" too. Continued experiments have definitely proved that cows give more milk, stay healthier, and actually require less feed where barns are properly insulated and ventilated.

For farm buildings and homes, J-M Spintex Insulation is specially recommended. This is an improved long fiber rock wool that was first developed to meet high-standard specifications in industrial use. Now it is available for use wherever an efficient insulation is required. J-M Spintex Insulation comes in all standard forms and is easily installed. It won't burn or rot, or attract vermin. And it will stay efficient as long as the building stands.



In the home, J-M Spintex Insulation keeps summer temperatures down as much as 15° and effects fuel savings up to a proven 30%. And that soon repays your investment.

Speaking of fuel-saving, it's a good idea to caulk gaps around doors and windows with J-M Caulking Putty. You can buy this in tubes now and apply it without a caulking gun.

While you're at your J-M dealer's, ask him for free literature on these J-M Materials or Write to Johns-Manville, Dept. 182, 199 Bay St., Toronto. 8-633



Johns-Manville
Spintex
INSULATION

An improved long fiber rock wool

Troublesome Times in B.C.

High farm costs, labor unrest and election excitement combine to make the west coast province uneasy

by CHAS. L. SHAW

MID-JUNE is a fateful time for British Columbians. It will determine the result of the provincial election campaign that has now been in full swing for several weeks, and it also marks the deadline in negotiations over a threatened strike in the forest industry.

Depending on the viewpoint of the individual, the result of either of these contentious matters may go a long way toward setting the economic destiny of the province. If Liberals or Prog. Conservatives win the election, it is unlikely that there will be any significant change in governmental policy or procedure. If, on the other hand, the C.C.F. or Social Credit group gain preferment, revolutionary adjustments would be expected, for the C.C.F. has pledged itself to wholesale socialization of industry and some of the Social Credit plans are similarly drastic.

As for the forest industry strike, a shutdown of logging camps and mills would, of course, seriously upset the economic balance in a province that has known nothing but boom since the close of the war. A sudden curtailment of forest production would hobble an industry which last year sold goods valued at more than half a billion dollars and which under normal conditions employs more than 50,000 men.

Few but the most prejudiced of prophets are forecasting the result of either the election or the labor controversy with any degree of certainty. There have been a great many assurances of victory, but it is inevitable that by the middle of June many people in the west coast province will have been proved poor guessers.

The campaign has been the Liberals against the field, since the Liberals controlled the last hours of the Byron Johnson government after the Conservatives walked out, and Premier Johnson has been honest enough to tell the voters that they can expect the same sort of administration to be continued should he be returned to office. He hasn't made any new promises; in fact, he has taken the obviously unpopular course of championing the much criticized co-insurance features of the compulsory hospital insurance plan and saying that he personally doesn't think the whole program can be financed without it.

Co-insurance provides that even those who have been regularly paying the hospital insurance premiums must

pay a part of their hospitalization costs up to \$35 for the first ten days. It sounds simple and moderately inoffensive, but it has become one of the bitterest issues in the whole campaign. The Liberals defied their Premier and in convention voted against co-insurance. The Conservatives are pledged to knock it out should they win. But Premier Johnson sticks to his guns, and he says that on the whole issue of hospital insurance he is prepared to stand or fall.

ONE of the interesting developments of the campaign has been the emphasis on agricultural problems. When the Premier carried his banner into the Fraser Valley hecklers demanded what he intended to do for the good of the farmer.

"It takes 42 quarts of milk to buy one sack of dairy feed," complained one critic. "It takes twelve dozen eggs to pay for one sack of laying mash."

In these words were summarized one of the main complaints of the farmer in this region—the fact that after he has paid his bills there is precious little left, if anything, in the way of profit margin, although he is invariably told that his industry is the bulwark of the country. The answer may lie in subsidized feed. Fraser Valley farmers claim that they have to pay \$60 a ton for feed that can be bought in Alberta for less than one-third that figure.

Another answer would be the election of more farmers to the legislature, but with the swing of population continuing toward the metropolitan and industrial centers that is not so easy as it was a generation or so ago.

Social Credit, incidentally, has been apparently gaining more converts in the country ridings, and if that party, headed by Rev. E. G. Hansell, an Albertan, makes important gains in the B.C. election it can be attributed very largely to the feeling that many farmers felt they were neglected by recent governments.

Costs have risen to such an extent that farming has almost priced itself out of reach of the average man, except in the less favored districts. A brochure has been issued by the provincial government attempting to answer the question: How much money is needed to go on the land? The answer is that if the prospective farmer is experienced and ready to work reasonably hard he should get along very well on a pre-emption or

How Can I Get Money To Improve My Farm?

You know there are certain things you could do on your farm to make it yield bigger profits. You'd like to have more home conveniences and comforts, too. You could do both, if you had the money. But where is it to come from?

The answer is simple: Imperial Bank of Canada will lend you the money on a Farm Improvement Loan for the following purposes up to the limits shown with a maximum of \$3,000.

(1) **Farm Implements.** For buying tools, implements, movable appliances and machines for the farm or farm home, up to two-thirds of the cash purchase price.

(2) **Foundation or Breeding Stock.** Up to 75% of the estimated cost of the stock.

(3) **Fixed Equipment.** For buying and installing fixed electrical or other equipment, implements, appliances or machines, up to 66% of the cost.

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(5) **Fencing or Drainage.** For ditches, tiling, drainage, pumping, diking, soil erosion prevention, up to 75% of the cost.

(6) **Farm Buildings.** For repairs, alterations or additions to the farm home or other buildings, up to 80% of the cost.

(7) **Farm Development.** For sewage or water systems, clearing, irrigating or reclaiming land, soil conservation, shelter belts, up to 75% of the cost.

REPAYMENT. You repay the loan in monthly, quarterly, or annual installments over periods up to seven years, according to type and size of loan, with simple interest at 5%.

Tenant farmers may get loans for (1) and (2) above, and if right of tenancy extends two years beyond term of loan, for (7) also.

Your local Imperial Bank Manager will be glad to help you with a Farm Improvement Loan. Why not discuss it with him today?



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A summer rain cloud releases a store of life-giving moisture.

on low-priced land with very little capital; if he has less experience but will be content with a rugged but substantial living he should have a capital of not less than \$2,500. If he insists on improved land where extensive farming is the rule, the capital required might run to \$5,000 or higher.

STRAWBERRY growers on Vancouver Island would probably be bored with life if every season did not bring its crop of anxieties. This time it is the fear that heavy early frosts may have caused considerable damage in the low-lying areas of the Saanich Peninsula. But, generally speaking, the production outlook throughout the province is satisfactory. Weather in the Okanagan and on the Fraser Valley has been close to ideal.

Fruit and vegetable inspectors are carrying on a campaign for improvement of growing standards. It is claimed, for instance, that Vancouver Island's greenhouse crop of tomatoes could be doubled if more attention was paid to details. Even under present conditions, the spring and fall crop represents considerably more than half a million dollars. Last year 138,000 crates of greenhouse tomatoes from Vancouver Island were shipped to eastern Canada and the U.S.

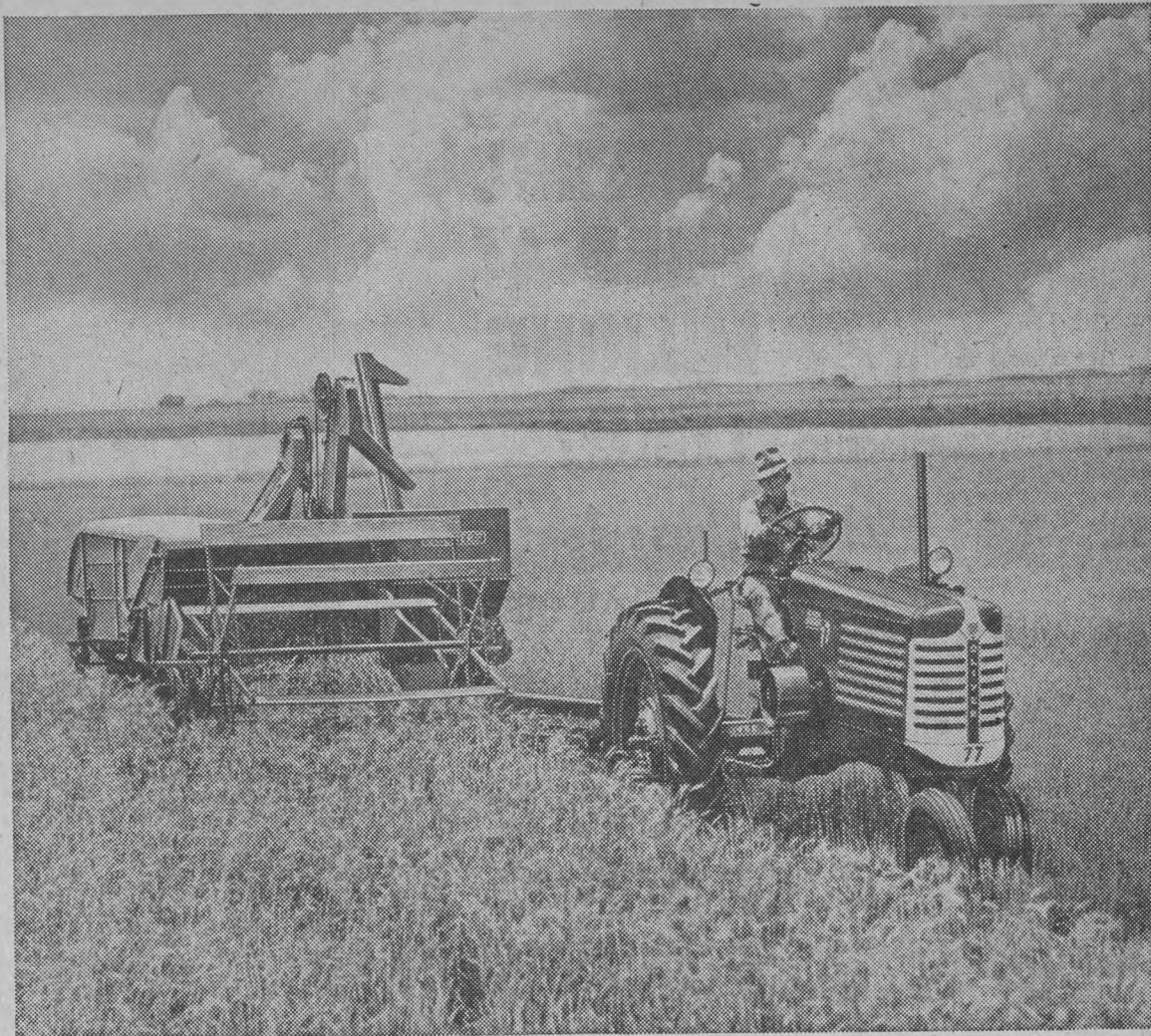
The success of a few individuals illustrates the remarkable results that can be achieved as a result of experience and a little extra effort. Fred Barnes at Cedar Hill, outside Victoria, still boasts the all-time Canadian record of 74 tons of mangels to the acre. "If farmers knew how easy it is to grow mangels they'd never use beet pulp for sugar," says Barnes. "The secret lies in transplanting. By first planting the seed in sheltered beds and then transplanting the seedlings in clean fields, you give them a jump on weeds. Many farmers say it's too much trouble to transplant, but it's a lot easier than weeding.

GENERAL business conditions continue bright in British Columbia, but there have been vague indications in some quarters that the expansion trend has turned a corner and that the next few months will see a levelling off. Stores report somewhat slower business, and with the Canadian dollar no longer at a discount there may be a slump in tourist business from the U.S., even though travel agencies predict another big year.

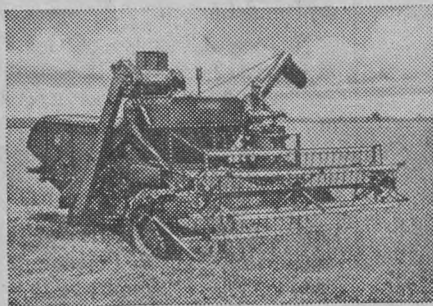
Several fundamental factors have encouraged industrial leaders to sound a note of caution, however. Decline in pulp prices has brought some curtailment in production, and prices of logs and lumber have also been moving downward. Metal prices are sagging, with consequent reduction in mine earnings. The United Kingdom will buy no B.C. canned salmon this year. The industries that have accounted most for the postwar boom in B.C. are not as optimistic as they were a few months ago.

But expansion continues. The Kenney dam at Nechako, key to Alcan's vast power and aluminum project at Kitimat and Kemano, was dedicated a few days ago, and one of the world's few new newsprint mills went into production this month on Vancouver Island. Capital is still flowing in.

Perhaps the present uncertainties are due more than anything else to the events we mentioned in the opening paragraph—the election and the labor controversies.



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HARVESTING BIG ACRES? Then the Oliver "33" Self-Propelled is the combine for you! Everything about it says high capacity, from the 12 or 14-foot header to the oversize grain tank. Wades right through the heaviest stands—starting anywhere in the field. Among its features: 6 speeds forward . . . independent control of threshing and travel speeds . . . always-vertical slats on reel to prevent shattering of grain. Ask your Oliver dealer for full details.



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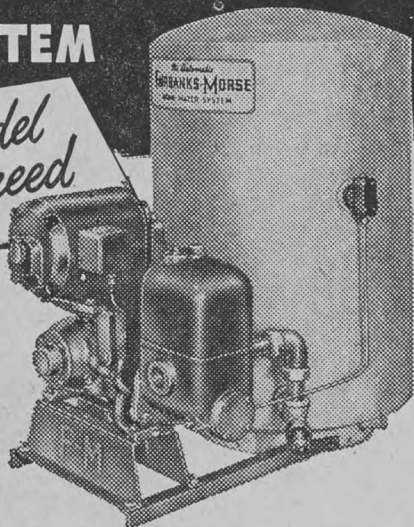
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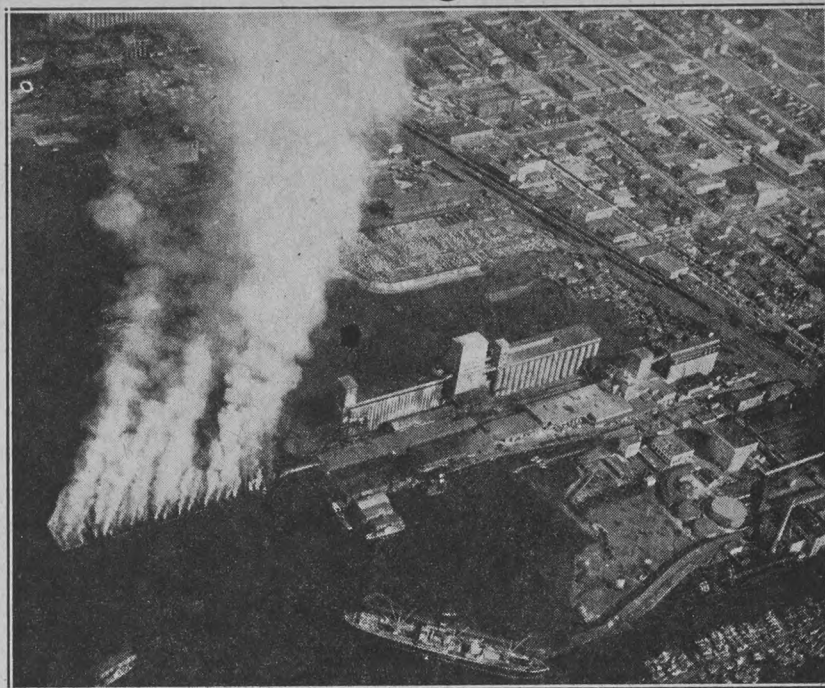


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News of Agriculture



[Dennett photo]

Aerial view, Vancouver Terminal elevator operated by United Grain Growers Ltd., with its galleries aflame during a \$500,000 fire April 23. Public dock carries galleries from elevator (to right of smoke) and fire was believed caused by a moving boxcar striking electric equipment in use for repairing a nearby vessel not connected with the elevator.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

TO date (May 30), no new outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have occurred in Canada since May 3, when the last of the three outbreaks in the Ormiston-Weyburn group was reported. To date, since February 25, when foot-and-mouth disease was first diagnosed, 28 infected premises have been discovered, in addition to 12 contact premises, and a total of 1,742 head of livestock have been reported shot and buried.

No original cause of the infection in Canada has as yet been discovered. Protracted meetings of a committee of parliament, beyond developing some political excitement, and again proving that foresight is better than hindsight, brought out very little of significance that was new—although it was made clear to the committee by Dr. C. A. Mitchell, chief, Animal Pathology Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, that both laboratory and field tests made later, indicated that cattle in the Wass herd, the first to be infected with what was thought to be infectious vesicular stomatitis, actually had had foot-and-mouth disease. Samples taken from this herd were received at the laboratory early in March. When inoculated with foot-and-mouth virus, 31 out of 38 Wass cattle indicated by their reaction that they must have had the disease recently.

Meanwhile, much discussion and anxiety had been expressed over the refusal of the province of Manitoba to lift its ban against cattle entering the province from the west; but eventually a caucus of government supporters, on May 22, agreed on a provisional date for a removal of the ban (June 7), if no further outbreaks occur. The federal government in turn indicated that it was prepared to lift its embargo on the shipment of western cattle into Ontario, if the Ontario government would agree to the move. The federal minister, Mr. Gardiner, also announced that the horsemeat plant at Swift Current would be prepared for the slaughtering of cattle

from southern Saskatchewan under federal Health of Animals regulations. The meat from this plant would go into the domestic market, and not overseas under the Canada-U. K.-New Zealand agreement.

In Europe, foot-and-mouth disease broke out on the Island of Jersey after 13 years of freedom. New Zealand sent one of its agricultural officials to Canada, the United States, Britain and Europe to obtain first-hand knowledge on the disease, which has not yet been carried to New Zealand. Movement of all livestock was banned throughout England, after more than 320 outbreaks had occurred in the U.K., involving the slaughter of more than 33,000 cattle. In France, foot-and-mouth disease had been reported in 87 out of 90 departments (counties), although the outbreak so far was less serious than in 1937-39, when 17,305 farms were affected. Australia imposed an import ban on all cloven-footed animals from Britain. Outbreaks have also been reported from Italy, West Germany and Austria. In The Netherlands, where about 65,000 cattle were infected, the disease had spread from Germany, and it involved three types, "A," "O" and "C." In West Germany, more than 1,000 farms were affected, and in East Germany only a few isolated cases. In Austria, an outbreak which began last November 11, spread to more than 2,000 farms. More than 5,000 cattle were being vaccinated in Switzerland against the disease, which is thought to have been brought from France.

Involved British Meat Deal

BECAUSE foot-and-mouth disease has interfered with the movement of cattle and the export of cattle and meat products, Canada's stocks of fresh meat, frozen meat, meats cured and in cure, rose to 87,894,000 pounds on May 1, as compared with 68,693,000 pounds on May 1, 1951. Storage space threatened to become an acute problem.

In April, Canadian and British representatives negotiated for the sale of

Canadian meat stocks to Britain, but for a time the negotiations were broken off because of a leakage in the British press. They were, however, resumed, and on May 9 the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, reported to parliament that the arrangements had been completed.

The agreement is between the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Canada. Canadian meat which has not come from, or through, the affected area in Canada is being shipped to the United Kingdom in exchange for New Zealand beef and pork which will be sold through normal commercial channels in the United States. For this Canadian meat, the United Kingdom will pay New Zealand in sterling, at the rates provided for under the New Zealand-United Kingdom meat contract. Canada in turn will receive the proceeds from the sale of New Zealand produce in the United States. Because New Zealand meat is exported frozen, Canada will experience a net loss because the frozen meat will bring less than Canadian fresh meat sold in the United States. The difference between the United Kingdom contract price for New Zealand meat and the price received from the New Zealand meat on the United States market, will be shared equally between Canada and New Zealand. New Zealand will use her share to buy additional meat in Canada for shipment to the United Kingdom. The sterling value of this additional meat will be paid by the United Kingdom to New Zealand. Canada's share of this difference will offset to some extent the loss to the Canadian government.

It has been reported that as much as 40 million pounds of Canadian meat might move to the United Kingdom in this way.

Appointments

THE Alberta Minister of Agriculture has announced the appointment of J. E. Birdsall to the principalship of the Olds School of Agriculture and Home Economics. Mr. Birdsall, whose appointment took effect on June 1, was previously supervisor of crop improvement in the Field Crops Branch of the depart-



J. E. Birdsall

ment, and succeeds C. E. Yauch, who was relieved at his own request for reasons of ill health. Alberta-born, the new principal grew up in the Didsbury district, attended the Olds School of Agriculture, and later the University of Alberta, from which he was

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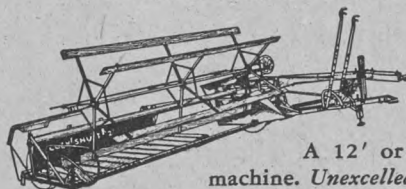
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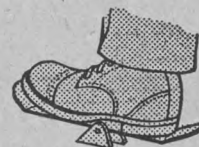
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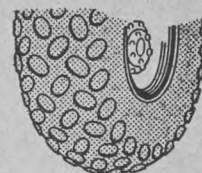
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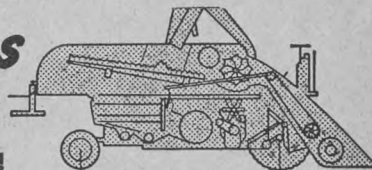
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graduated in 1938, securing his Master of Science degree in 1940. For a time district agriculturist at Thorsby, later assistant superintendent at the Experimental Station at Prince George, B.C., he returned to Red Deer as district agriculturist in 1942, and had occupied his previous position since 1945.

THE Council of Canadian Beef Producers (Western Section), has announced the appointment of J. W. G. (Grant) MacEwan, former dean of the faculty of agriculture at the University of Manitoba, as general manager of the organization, to assume his new duties on July 1. The position is a new one established by the Council, primarily to undertake "a public relations and products program for the beef cattle industry of Canada." The program of the Council will begin with the promotion of beef, and is expected eventually to include all red meats.

H. M. HOLM, a native of Watrous, Saskatchewan, and a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan in 1908, has been appointed soil conservation specialist in the Plant Industry Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Mr. Holm, after graduation, was agricultural representative at Estevan until September, 1949, when he returned to the university for postgraduate studies, as a result of which he obtained his Master of Science degree in 1951.

1952 Crop Acreages

CANADA this year will probably have 25.6 million acres in wheat, according to the April 30 survey of the federal Bureau of Statistics. All but about 800,000 acres is spring wheat in the prairie provinces. Ontario has about 640,000 acres of winter wheat, and there are about 160,000 acres of spring wheat outside the prairie provinces, of which two-thirds are in British Columbia, about 25 per cent in Ontario, and the balance in Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

Saskatchewan will have 16,104,000 acres, or 469,000 acres more than last year. Alberta will show no change except in barley, in which an increase of 182,000 acres is indicated. All three prairie provinces will decrease oat acreage by 421,000 acres, and rye acreage by 128,500 acres. Flax will be down 45,000 acres, and barley up by 96,000 acres, despite a decrease of 147,000 acres of barley in Saskatchewan.

The acreage in summerfallow is estimated at 20,395,000 acres. Alberta will have 61,000 acres fewer in summerfallow; Saskatchewan the same as last year; but Manitoba an increase of 144,000 acres.

Whereas Canada's wheat acreage will be increased by 1.5 per cent over last year, the U.S. spring wheat acreage will be down 1.2 per cent to 22 million acres. On the other hand, the U.S. winter wheat crop, estimated at 947 million bushels on April 1, would be about 45 per cent larger than last year's harvest, the smallest since 1943.

Throughout the rest of the world, most countries appear to have in prospect a wheat crop equal to or slightly better than 1951. Increased acreages are reported from Austria, Denmark, France, western Germany, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

Fewer Farms

THOUGH the total area of Canada's occupied farms was slightly greater in 1951 than at the time of the 1941 census, the number of farms was considerably smaller, decreases having taken place in every province except British Columbia.

The total area of occupied farm land on June 1, 1951, was 174,046,654 acres, the increase during the ten-year period having been 395,551 acres, or .2 per cent. The farm area declined in each of the eastern provinces, ranging from 6.3 per cent in Prince Edward Island to nearly 17 per cent in New Brunswick, totalling 3,994,480 acres. Each of the prairie provinces gained in area, ranging from 2.7 per cent to five per cent, for a total increase of 3,723,676 acres; while British Columbia's farm area increased by 17 per cent, or 666,704 acres.

In 1951, Canada had 623,091 occupied farms, or 619,465 exclusive of Newfoundland. This compares with 732,858 in 1941. Taking into account a change in the definition of a farm between the two census years, the real number of farms in 1941, based on the 1951 definition, was about 677,500, so that the decrease in ten years was about 58,000, or about nine per cent.

A farm, incidentally, is a holding on which agricultural operations are carried out, of three acres or more in size, or, from one to three acres in size, with agricultural production in 1950 valued at \$250 or more. The 1941 census counted all holdings of one acre or more, with production valued at \$50 or more.

In 1951, the average area per farm for all Canada was 281 acres, an increase of 25 acres from 1941, and compares with 124 acres average size in 1901.

Net Farm Income

CANADIAN farmers in 1951, according to preliminary estimates of the federal Bureau of Statistics, had a net income from farming of more than \$2 billion, for the first time on record. The estimated net total income of \$2,221.2 million was 53 per cent higher than the \$1,451.7 million of the year 1950, and 32.1 per cent

above the previous record net income realized in 1948.

The Bureau credits this substantial increase to a 32 per cent increase in gross farm income, which reached \$3,608.6 million last year. Large grain participation and adjustment payments on the western grain crops of previous years amounted during the year to \$312 million. These included the final payments on the Canada-U.K. agreement, and the interim and final payments on the 1950 crops of wheat, oats and barley. Inventories of grains and livestock were also \$223 million higher than for 1950. Total farm expense, including depreciation charges, were only about \$100 million higher, despite cost increases.

Farm net income was higher in all provinces last year; Saskatchewan showing the greatest increase, from \$265.2 to \$564.4 million. Of the \$769.5 million increase in net farm income for all Canada, prairie farms accounted for \$530 million. The balance was made up of increases of \$119 million in Ontario, \$85 million in Quebec, \$22.1 million in British Columbia, and \$13 million in the Maritime provinces.

Near Record Production

DESPITE the decline in the actual amounts of dairy products, sugarbeets, fruits and maple products produced on Canadian farms in 1951, the Bureau of Statistics index of the physical volume of agricultural production in Canada, as distinct from dollar value, reached a near record figure of 157.1 on the basis of 1935-39 = 100. A record high of 164.2 was set in 1942.

Last year's 57.1 per cent increase over the 1935-39 period was brought about largely by greater production in the prairie provinces, Ontario and Quebec. Actual volume of production in the Maritime provinces was lower than in 1950, due chiefly to declines in the acreages and yields of potatoes. The increase in British Columbia was 1/10 of a point; in Ontario, 1.6 points; and in Quebec, 9.4 points. On the other hand, Saskatchewan production increased by 46 points; Alberta's, by 34.9 points; and Manitoba's, by 14.5 points.

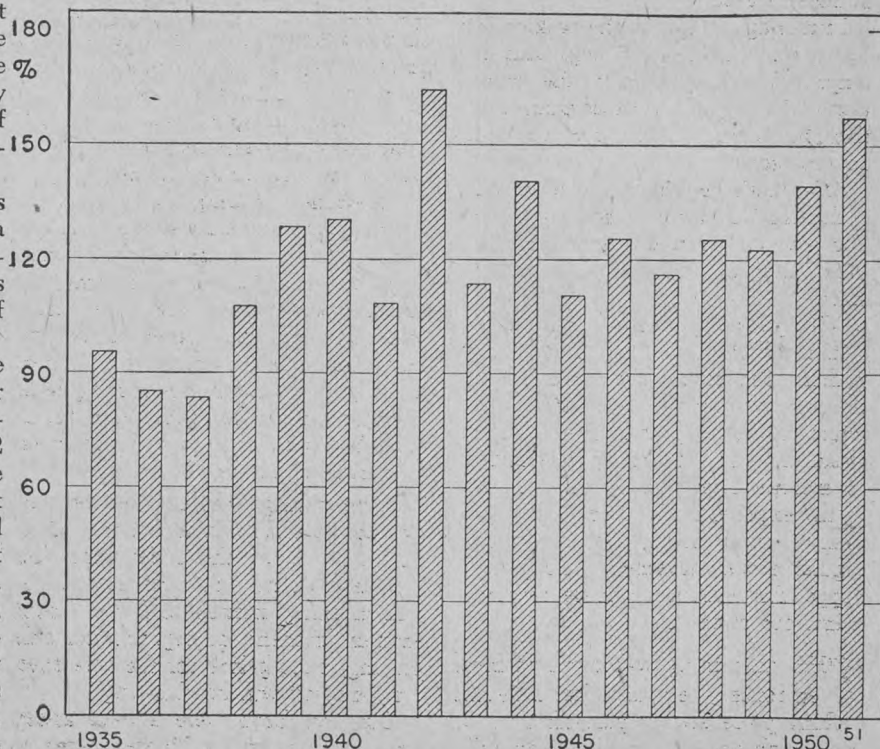


Chart shows the physical volume of agricultural production in Canada 1935-1951 inclusive, where the average production for 1935-39 equals 100.

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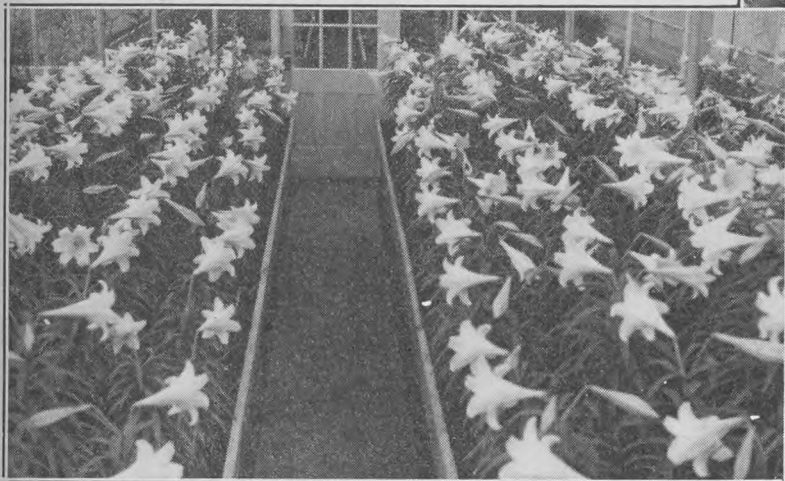
The native saskatoon, by selection and cultivation, is being given its chance at the Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, in the Peace River district of Alberta, to join the ranks of domesticated fruits. The big, juicy berries are favorites for pies, stewing and canning; and with the help of science there is every reason to suppose they can be further improved to the satisfaction of all prairie folk.



Broccoli, a delicious vegetable, will be an even greater favorite with housewives, if the plans of Dr. T. Anstey, horticulturist at the experimental farm, Agassiz, B.C., are successful.



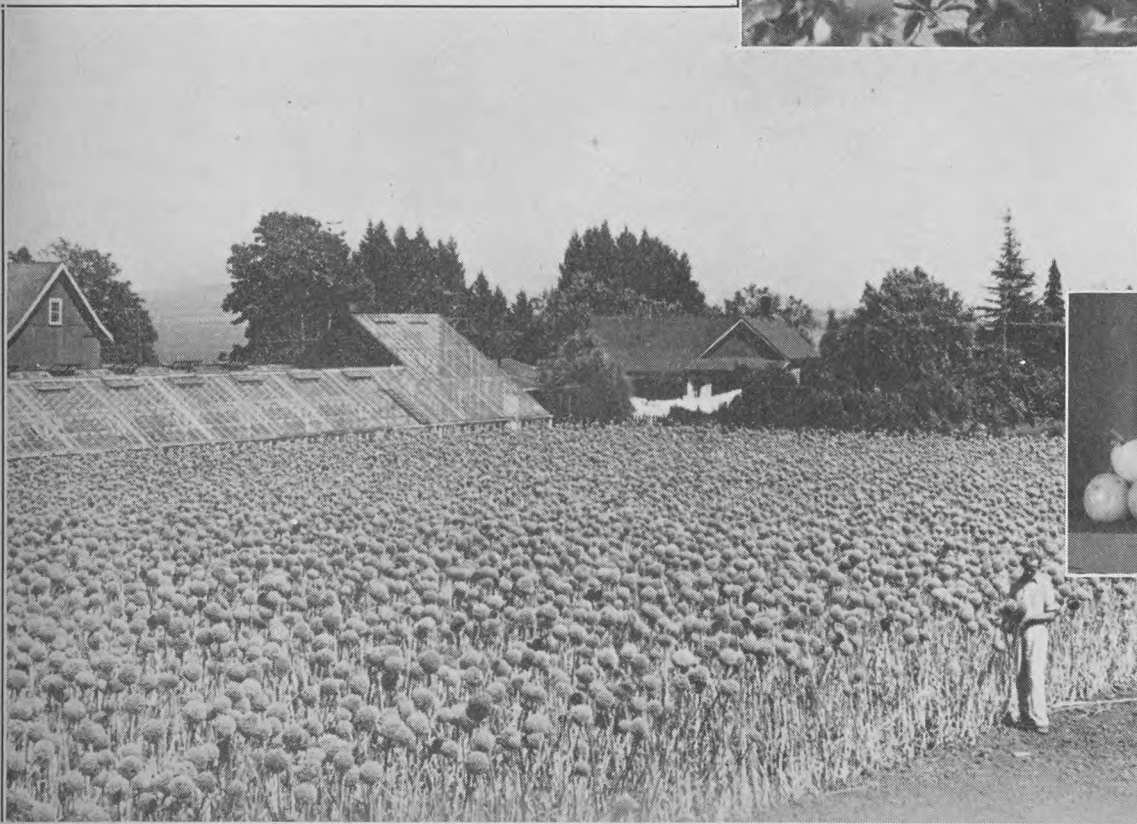
This huge pile of B.C. apples went into the manufacture of apple juice. Long years of crude experiment and practice, preceded the delicious natural-flavored apple juice of today, which resulted from persistent and successful research at the Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C., and provides a useful extension of apple markets.



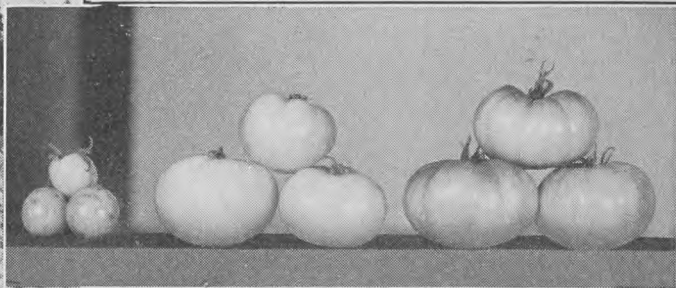
Research for the bulb-growing industry in Canada, centers in the Experimental Station, Saanichton, B.C., on Vancouver Island. These Croft lilies growing in the greenhouses there, represent aid to an industry of growing importance and symbolize an approach to self-sufficiency for this branch of Canadian agriculture.



One of the results of a plan to breed hardy varieties of apples for Canada, inaugurated nearly 60 years ago by Dr. William Saunders, first director of the Dominion Experimental Farms System, is Lethbridge No. 7, an apple produced at the Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta., to withstand the chinook climate of much of southern Alberta and eastern Saskatchewan.



More tomatoes are grown in Canada than any other vegetable. In the prairie provinces, however, hardiness is very important and is difficult to combine with size, smoothness, yield and quality. Below are shown three varieties used at the Lethbridge Experimental Station in the production of a tomato, L3700, selection 3, for the canning industry of the prairies.



Canada's seed quality and seed trade are jealously guarded. Much of our vegetable seed production centers in British Columbia, where an important industry has been developed. Here (left) are special stocks of leek seed maturing at the Saanichton Experimental Station. Such institutions, together with our universities, are the producers and guardians of our foundation seed stocks.

Get It at a Glance

Short items of interest to farmers about farming, in this and other countries

THE Sixth Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the world-wide organization of more than 20 million farmers in more than 25 countries, will take place in Rome, Italy, in the spring of 1953.

FOR the first time in history, the poultry industry of the famous Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, in the land of Evangeline, has exceeded apple production, for generations its major industry. Loss during the war of the British market for Nova Scotia apples was a serious blow to the fruit industry.

THE first group of Holstein cattle to leave Canada since the imposition of the foot-and-mouth-disease embargo, consisted of 352 animals shipped by boat for Italy, from Montreal, on May 15. This was one of the largest shipments of purebred Holsteins ever exported from this country.

UNDER the British Agriculture Act, the government is permitted to remove a poor farmer from his land on grounds of bad husbandry. In 1951, 70 farmers were so removed, and in February of this year 1,588 farmers were under supervision, of whom 1,014 had been under supervision for more than a year.

MORE than half of all farms in Manitoba are now served by electricity, the number having increased by 5,000 in 1951, to a total of 27,000.

PRODUCTION of all crops and livestock products except mutton, lamb and wool were up very substantially in the United Kingdom in 1951-52, as compared with 1938-39. Pork production was approximately equal to 1938-39. The production of barley, potatoes and sugarbeets showed the greatest increases.

ABOUT one million commercial U.S. farms have gross sales of less than \$1,200. More than 60 per cent of all the 5,300,000 farms in the U.S. have gross sales of farm products of less than \$2,500. Since 1946, the U.S. government has made more than 600,000 loans to small-scale farmers for a total amount of \$434,500,000.

UP to May 1 of this year, it is estimated that 78.8 million bushels of Canadian grain were dried in terminal elevators in Canada, from the 1951 crop. In addition, 15 million bushels were dried at Buffalo and Duluth, making a total of nearly 94 million bushels.

THE dollar value of Scottish agricultural production for the 1951-52 year was \$384 million. Between the 1946-47 and 1952-53 seasons, it was hoped to increase Scottish farm output by 20 per cent, but not more than a 12 per cent increase is likely to be realized.

ATOTAL of more than \$9 billion of British and foreign capital is invested in Canada. Of this amount, in 1949, British investment was \$1,694 million, as compared with \$2,476 million in 1939.

EARLY in May, the federal minister of labor reported the most serious shortages of farm workers as occurring in Alberta and Saskatchewan. By the end of May, about 1,200 farm workers from other countries were en route to Canada, and a further 2,000 are likely to arrive this month. A total of about 15,000 agricultural workers are expected to come to Canada this year.

FOUR co-operative farms which were established two years ago in the Carrot River area have folded up, according to an announcement by the Hon. J. H. Sturdy, minister of social welfare and rehabilitation, Regina. They involved 40 war veteran settlers. Six other veteran co-op farmers in the Carrot River district are still operating successfully.

IT is reported that the first agricultural society in United States history was formed in 1784 in South Carolina, and by 1860 there were approximately 1,000 such societies throughout the country.

IN 1951, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture paid premiums of \$50 each on 352 Grade "A" bulls purchased by farmers; and 2,054 premiums of \$35 each were paid on Grade "B" bulls. The department's graded bull purchase policy is again in effect for the year ending March 31, 1953.

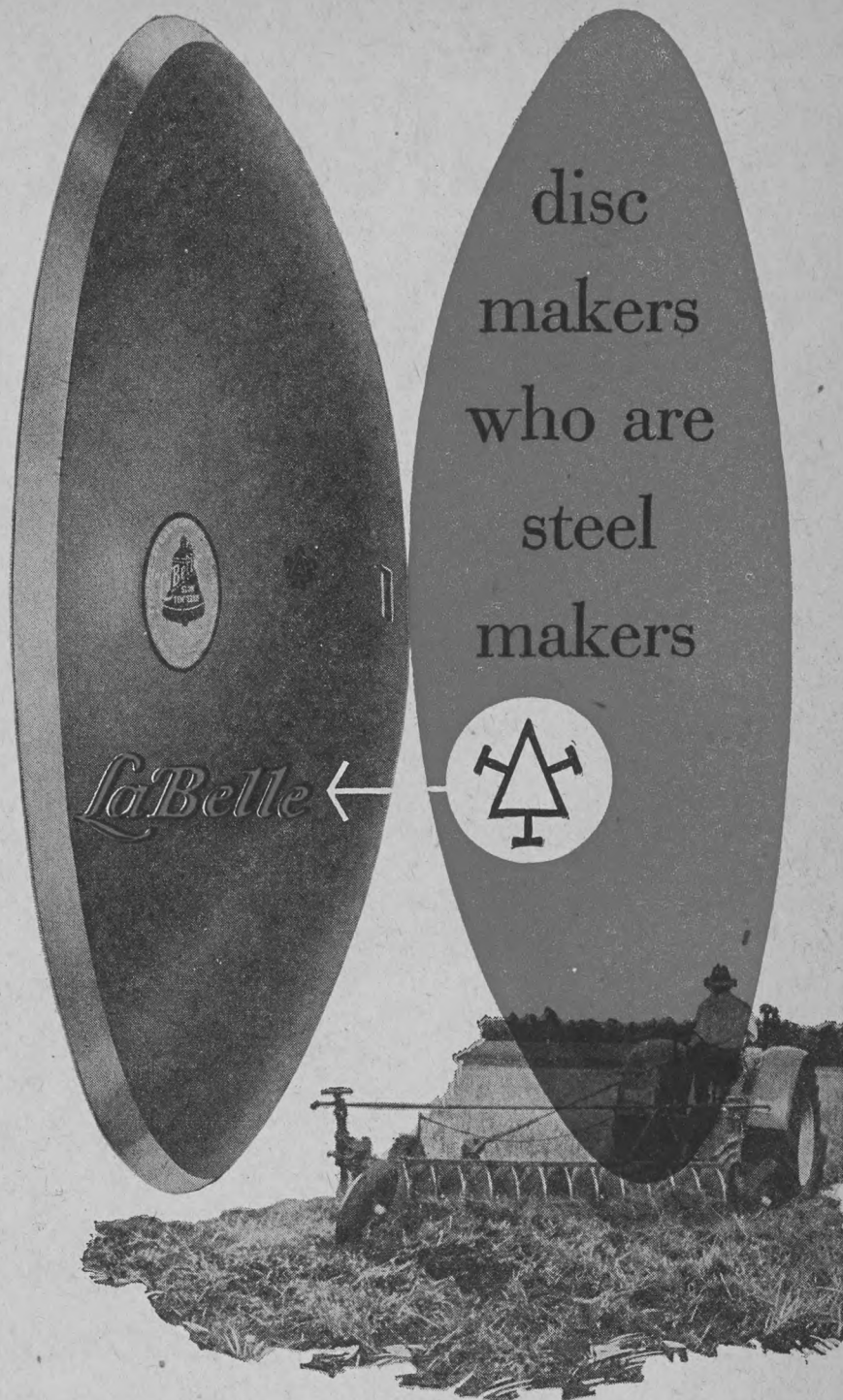
THE Manitoba Farmers' Union announced in May that 323 locals had been established in the province, with a total membership of 25,000.

THE index number of farm prices of agricultural products for March was 26.5 points below the corresponding figure for March, 1951. At 267.6, the index number had dropped in 12 months from 294.1. In British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, however, the level of farm prices was higher than a year ago, reaching 355.5 in March of this year in New Brunswick as compared with 230.6 in March, 1951. The lowest index figure this year was 221.7 in March, in Saskatchewan, as compared with 265.5 in March, 1951.

MECHANIZATION of French farming is very difficult because the average size of farm is about 35 acres, which is often broken up into several very small, widely separated fields or parcels. This means that machinery cannot be used to advantage, and cannot be made very effective in lowering the costs of production. Prior to the last war, therefore, farm revenue per unit of land was lower than elsewhere in Europe, and costs of production were high.

THE world swine population is about 305 million, or about three per cent more than a year ago. In Europe the number of hogs is close to the prewar level.

MORE than 25 million gallons of ice cream were manufactured in Canada in 1951, which required approximately 450 million pounds of milk.



Pictured is the Massey Harris Number 509 one-way disc plow. Massey Harris is but one of the many big name farm equipment manufacturers using La Belle discs as standard equipment.

For extra disc life you will want to know that the people who make LaBelle discs make their own steel.

Because we make our own steel we don't have to "shop the market" in these days of steel allocation. Nor do we trust to others the delicate art of steel formulation. Step by step our own skilled steel craftsmen have complete control of every

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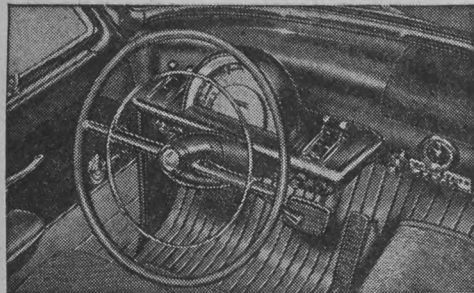
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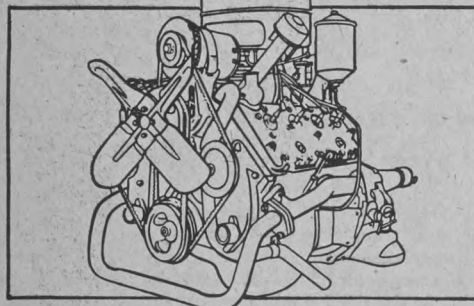
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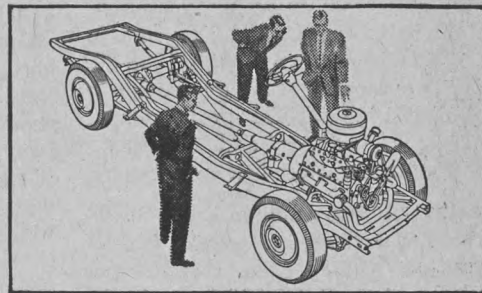
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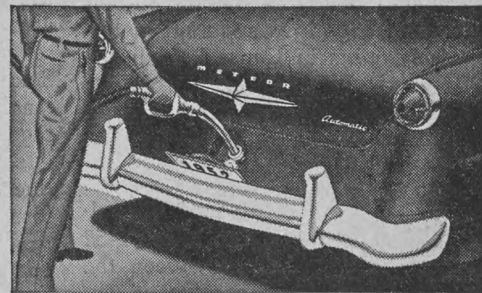
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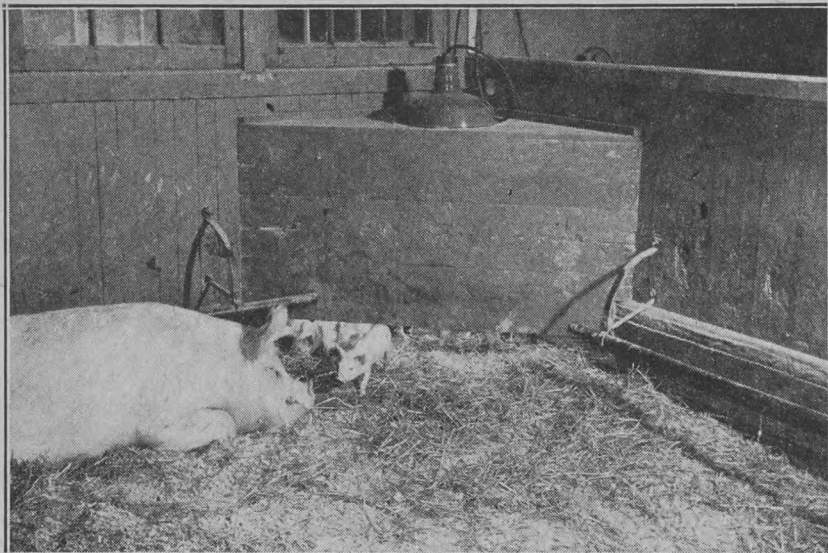
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BEFORE YOU INVEST . . . "ROAD TEST" METEOR . . . SEE YOUR DEALER



LIVESTOCK



These piglets have both heat and security from the creep in one corner of the pen.

[Can. Dept. of Agr. Photo.]

Average Weaning Weights

A RECENT contributor to The Farmer and Stock-Breeder, in Britain, comments on his own experience and that of others in obtaining good average weaning weights. He contrasts good farm practice with results sometimes secured under somewhat special conditions. He suggests that to speak of pigs reaching an average of 40 pounds at eight weeks of age is misleading, since these weights are actually secured only infrequently.

This breeder considers his own management and feeding substantially better than average, but quotes figures to show that the ten best sows he had ever recorded all failed to produce litters which made 40 pounds average at eight weeks. He uses the lifetime average of these ten sows, which produced from five to nine litters each, averaging from 7.6 to 10.8 pigs weaned, with average weights at eight weeks varying from 30.3 pounds for all the litters of the sow, to 39.9 pounds. For example, seven litters from a sow which averaged 10.8 pigs weaned, only averaged 30.3 pounds at eight weeks. The highest weaning weight was 39.9 pounds from another sow, which produced seven litters, averaging 7.6 pigs weaned per litter. But it is also interesting to note that this sow weaned fewer pigs per litter than any other of the ten best sows. The pigs of another sow reached 36.4 pounds at eight weeks, when 9.6 pigs were weaned per litter: in this case the sow had produced only five litters. Perhaps the best sow of the ten produced nine litters, weaning 7.9 pigs from each, and these had an average weight at eight weeks of 35.3 pounds. Anyway, this contributor concludes that, while these 64 litters contained a considerable number which averaged 40 pounds per pig at eight weeks, he considers the real point to aim at is a satisfactory over-all lifetime record for the sow, and an over-all average for the whole herd, each year.

Milk and Cream Cans

THE familiar metal cans for transporting milk and cream, from farm to creamery or milk distributing plant, are the most practical for the purpose, outside of large intensive milk-producing areas. Nevertheless, they require constant watching and attention, to keep them fit to use for a highly perishable product. This is especially

true in the summer months, and perhaps in the early months of the pasture season, when milk production goes up quickly and all of the older cans are brought out to cope with the supply.

According to L. M. Silcox, supervisor of creamery inspection in Alberta, cans which have open seams are the worst offenders. A close second are cans with rust spots, or where the tinning is worn off, or the inside of the can is pitted. Very little difficulty is encountered in cleansing seamless cans, or where the inside corners at the bottoms and shoulders of the cans are well rounded. Wherever breaks occur, or rust spots or where there are open seams, sanitizing in the factories may fail to dislodge the dirt and bacteria, which makes for the easy contamination of any fresh milk or cream put into the cans.

"Creameries and milk plants usually make a good job of sanitizing and drying patrons' cans," said Mr. Silcox, "but extra care on the farm is usually needed before the cans are used again. Dust accumulates between the time of sanitizing at the dairy plants and next use on the farm. Before adding milk or cream, the cans should be checked, and if necessary they should be rewashed with boiling water, or a disinfectant such as a chlorine solution. Where the cans still appear to be well cleaned and dry, only the sanitizing rinse of boiling water or disinfectant is necessary."

Fly Troubles

THERE are at least five kinds of flies which are either troublesome or a nuisance to livestock and human beings. These are the houseflies, stable flies, horse flies, horn flies and black flies.

The housefly is the biggest nuisance because it may go through its complete life cycle within a few days, if the weather is warm, and breeds readily in manure, especially fresh horse and pig manure. It is important that the first application of spray should be made when the first few flies appear in the early summer.

In dairy buildings and other places where livestock is kept, chemical control, according to Prof. A. V. Mitchener, Department of Entomology, University of Manitoba, is always supplementary to sanitation. All insecticides are poisonous, and extreme care

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AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT remains active in the udder for more than 48 hours. It is a more broadly effective antibiotic than penicillin; it is relatively non-irritating and nontoxic. It is available in a convenient, easy-to-use infusion-tip tube.

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**By, or on the advice of, a veterinarian.

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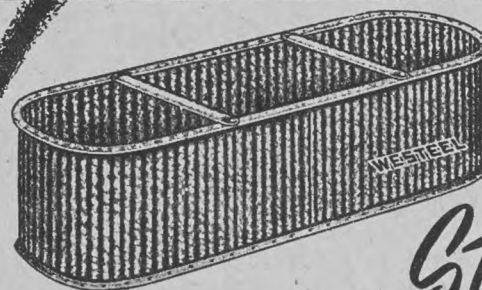
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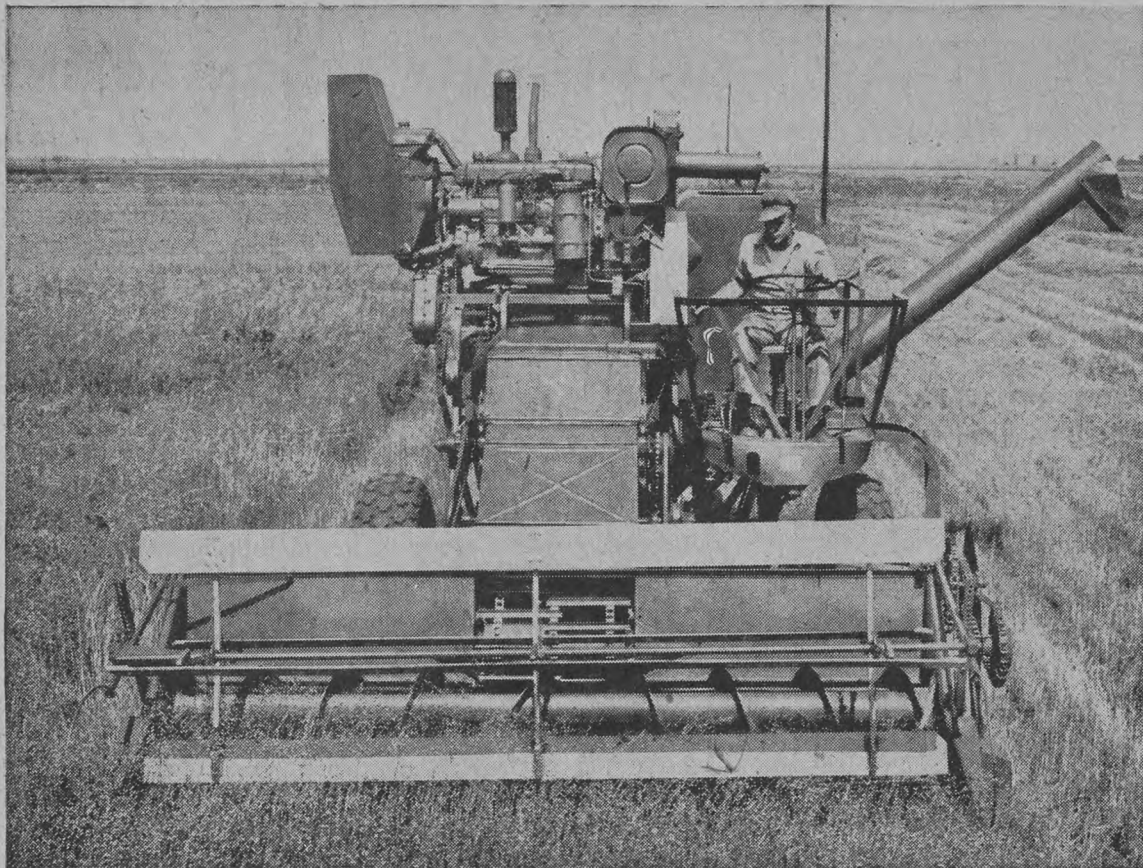
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You can fit the 127-SP to your crop stand ... with a 10-, 12-, or 14-foot platform—or a windrow pickup, if you prefer.

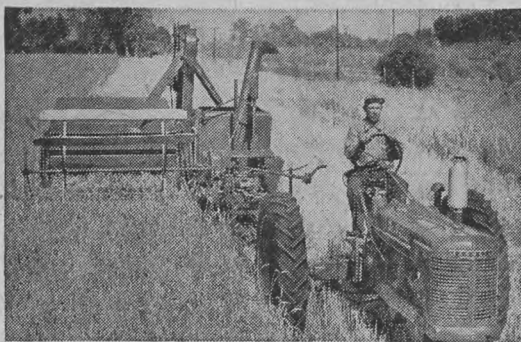
You have 10 per cent more power in the 49 hp International six-cylinder engine — ample power to maintain ground speed through soft spots in the field—reserve power to handle weedy undergrowth.

You have complete operating control in a comfortable seat where you have complete control of harvesting operations. All controls at your fingertips.

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Whether your crop is small grains, soybeans or legumes, you'll get through harvesting faster, threshing cleaner with a McCormick 64 Combine. Many farmers report they work a full gear faster because of the McCormick 64's big capacity. The extra big feeder—largest of any combine with full width cylinder—feeds short or shoulder high crops evenly into the cylinder. There's no slugs or slowdowns even in thick



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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

is necessary in dairy stables and milk-rooms not to get such sprays as DDT, chlordane, toxaphene, methoxychlor, lindane or the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride on milking utensils of any kind. Screening of doors and windows is important, and methoxychlor is recommended as a residual spray on walls, ceilings, windows and other resting places in stables and milkrooms, as well as the walls of other buildings where flies are likely to congregate.

Stable flies of both sexes bite, and look much like houseflies. They visit livestock to get a meal of blood, and then rest on the inside or outside walls of stables and barns; and breed in strawy manure and other damp refuse. Spraying walls and other resting places with methoxychlor will kill stable flies as well as houseflies. Cattle and other livestock may be sprayed with methoxychlor, as recommended by the manufacturers.

Horn flies are smaller than either houseflies or stable flies, and remain on the cattle both day and night. Spraying the animals, therefore, is the only way of getting rid of the flies. DDT cannot be used on dairy cattle or in dairy stables or milkrooms, but methoxychlor, as directed by the manufacturer, is satisfactory.

Horse flies grow to maturity in wet locations along streams. Protection for several days is said to be given by a spray containing .01 per cent of pyrethrum, and of 1.0 piperonyl butoxide.

Black flies develop in running water, and treatment of this running water with DDT, as little as one part of DDT in from one to ten million parts of running water, has successfully killed the aquatic larvae. They are abundant in late May and early June, and on occasion have been responsible for killing substantial numbers of valuable animals. Sometimes smudge fires are used to protect cattle where these small, vicious flies become a menace.

Thirty Years with Sheep

WE started in sheep in 1918. We fenced off a half-section with woven wire, and bought a few head. By the end of 1929, they had paid off their indebtedness and built up to 79 head.

We winter-feed on oat green feed, cut when the top panicles show the first sign of ripening. We also feed oats and straw, both spread out on the ground about 100 yards apart to give exercise. The sheep like the chaff that is with the straw.

We find the hardest time of the year on sheep is from the last week in July until they get onto stubble in the fall. The lambs during that period are bothered with worms. The tapeworm especially is bad. We find using sulphate of iron in loose salt much ahead of trying to drench, because we have never succeeded in drenching without losing some of the animals by choking, or dying from the effects of the drench. We have lost some with coyotes and dogs, but we ensure by giving orphan lambs to children in our settlement and shooting at coyotes wherever we see them.

We use an apron on the ram, putting it on around the 15th or 20th of August, and taking it off at the end of November. We clip, dock and castrate at the end of May. Our sheep



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AT ANY DRUGGIST; OR FROM YOUR MAIL ORDER HOUSE

are Suffolk.—Edward Calvert, Alta.

Note: Mr. Calvert has kindly furnished us with a summarized financial statement of his flock for the 21-year period, 1931-51. This period seems to divide more or less naturally into 11 and ten-year periods. Seventy-nine sheep in 1931 eventually increased to 142 by 1935, and then dropped to from 30 to 50 head. During this 11-year period, the inventory value of the flock varied from \$170 to \$545. After setting off the cost of pasture, green feed and grain fed, as well as ram purchases, against the meat used and sales, there was some net gain each year except in 1933, when the loss was \$20. In the 11-year period, the average gain per head was \$3.06.

For the following ten-year period, the number of head carried ranged from a high of 96 in 1944 to a low of 41 in 1951. Higher prices brought changes in the balance sheet. Yearly sales in the first 11-year period had never reached more than \$564, even with a flock of 142. In 1950, they reached \$1,130 with a flock of 42. In 1942-51 period, gain for the ten years averaged \$11.46 per head kept; and during this period the number of head in the flock averaged 59.6; for the first 11 years, the average number of head kept was 67. For the earlier period, the average annual gain from the flock was \$204; for the last ten years, it averaged \$683.—Ed.

Disease-Carrying Raw Milk

THE Health League of Canada reports that only Ontario and Saskatchewan, among Canada's ten provinces, require pasteurization of all milk offered for sale in cities, towns and other municipalities. The percentage of the milk in each province which is pasteurized is given as follows: Nova Scotia, 55 to 60 per cent of milk consumed; New Brunswick, 88 per cent of the milk sold by licensed dealers; Quebec, 85 per cent of commercial milk; Ontario, 99 per cent of all milk sold; Manitoba, 65 to 70 per cent of milk consumed; Saskatchewan, 35 per cent of milk consumed; Alberta, 32 per cent of milk consumed; and British Columbia, 85 per cent of milk consumed.

The League argues that not nearly enough milk is pasteurized because pasteurization "is the simplest, surest and cheapest way of seeing to it that typhoid and para-typhoid fevers, bovine tuberculosis, dysentery, undulant fever, septic sore throat, diphtheria and scarlet fever are not carried to Canadian children in raw milk."

Saskatchewan's pasteurization law applies only to places with more than 1,000 population and to such other municipalities as may be designated. This means that only about 30 per cent of the population of the province are protected by pasteurization.

Manitoba encourages municipalities to pass their own local pasteurization by-laws. So far, only two cities (Winnipeg not included), ten towns, five villages and three rural municipalities use only pasteurized milk as a result of such a by-law.

In Alberta, municipalities may pass pasteurization by-laws and so far 20 communities have made use of this power. There are 54 places in Alberta having one or more milk pasteurization plants.

The League nutritionist, Margaret Smith, favors pasteurization because "neither sanitary inspection of barns,

milkhouses and milking technique, nor periodic health inspection of dairy cattle, are any guarantee of safe milk. Milk may be as clean as it is humanly possible to make it, even filtered, but . . . the only process known which will make it safe without seriously affecting its food value is pasteurization."

She suggests the following simple method for home pasteurization which does not require any elaborate special equipment:

"Use a double boiler which will hold about twice the amount of milk to be heated. Put enough cold water in the bottom pot to touch the top one. Put the cold milk in the top pot and cover it. Bring the water in the bottom pot to a boil and keep it boiling for eight minutes. Then cool the milk as rapidly as possible, bottle in sterilized bottles, and place in cold storage (about 45 degrees F.)."

Rotational Grazing

IF someone speaks of rotational grazing, he can mean any one of several practices. Essentially, however, it means grazing fields or parts of fields in rotation, concentrating all the cattle, for example, in one portion of available pasture, until it is grazed down to some predetermined extent, and then moving all of the cattle to another portion; then perhaps later to a third and fourth, eventually bringing them back to the first again when the grass in this area has had a chance to grow again.

The Swift Current authorities remind us, however, that rotational grazing means more than moving stock from one field to a second, after the first is grazed down. In addition, it is a method of managing pastures so as to use the seasonal growth habits of grasses and other crops. Good pasture rotations increase carrying capacity and improve the pastures.

Farmers know that few grasses or legumes have the same growth habits. Some start early in the spring, and mature early, while others start later and mature later. Consequently, one grass may be used as soon as growth starts, while another would be severely damaged if it were grazed early. For these reasons, say the Swift Current officials, it is possible to establish pasture rotations which provide greater returns from grazing lands.

Crested wheat grass, for example, is a quick-starting grass, and can be heavily grazed through spring and early summer without damage. Thus, a rotational pasture system might include crested wheat grass for spring use, and native range, brome grass, or annual pasture, such as oats or barley, later in the season, when the crested wheat grass no longer provides as good pasture. Intermediate wheat grass is also suggested as a probable good summer pasture grass, because it matures nearly a month later than crested wheat grass. Russian wild rye grass may make a good later summer and fall pasture, because its nutritive value remains high during this period.

Thus, prairie dryland farmers who must take advantage of every opportunity to secure suitable pastures for the grazing season, might develop a rotational grazing plan by using crested wheat grass for older pasture; intermediate wheat grass, brome, oats or barley for midsummer grazing, and Russian wild rye grass for late summer and fall pasture.

"Horse laid up?"

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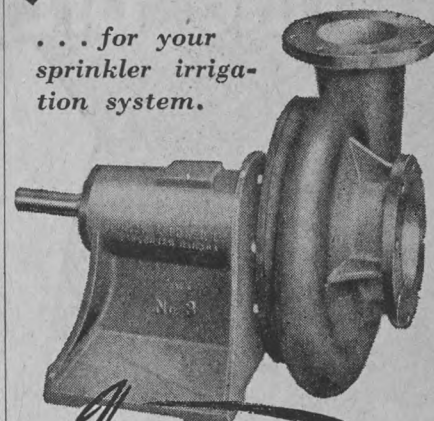
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FIELD



[National Film Board Photo.]

This field well illustrates the marriage of conservation and land use. Better land use could eliminate this damaging erosion.

Weed Growth and Moisture

THE longer weeds are allowed to grow on summerfallow, the less the amount of moisture conserved, and the smaller the subsequent crop yield." This is the conclusion of the Soil Research Laboratory workers at the Swift Current Station. They recommend that early fallow not only increases yields, but produces a cleaner crop that is more efficient in the use of moisture and returns fewer weed seeds to the soil.

Field experiments conducted by the Laboratory show that the average moisture conserved in the Swift Current area from harvest time until seeded the following spring, has been 2.2 inches. Weeds allowed to grow throughout the summerfallow season will use up all of this moisture, together with any that would be conserved from May to October in the fallow year. Even small weeds reduce moisture substantially. Under a heavy infestation of weeds, one-and-one-half inches high, the loss of moisture was one-tenth of an inch more than the loss by evaporation from a bare fallow field during the same period of time. When the weeds were two inches high, the loss was three-and-a-half times as much, and when three inches high, the loss was seven-and-a-half times as much as when the weeds were only half as high.

It is important to note that the losses of moisture have been as high as three inches under field conditions, where a good gain of soil moisture has been made during the winter, and cultivation of summerfallow was delayed until late June or July. There is also some loss of soil moisture through weeds from harvest time to freeze-up, especially if rainfall and temperature are above normal for the period. The Laboratory workers suggest that a much more helpful practice is to use surface tillage, which kills the weeds and leaves the stubble standing, and thus conserves some additional moisture.

Plow up the Sloughs

IF SOME of the sloughs around the farm have dried up, the middle of June is a good time to do some work on them which will make them more productive. The first step, according to the Experimental Station at Swift Current, is to work them up thor-

oughly with the moldboard plow, to destroy all the native vegetation and secure a well-prepared seedbed. It might be possible to break up the slough and seed a late crop of oats in time, so that grass can be seeded in the oat stubble late in the fall. If the sloughs are likely to be flooded for some weeks in the spring, reed canary grass, at four pounds per acre, is recommended as one of the best grasses for the purpose. Brome and slender wheatgrass may be used where flooding does not last so long. The station reports that late fall seeding of grass in stubble on sloughs gives better results than seeding during midsummer or early fall. Consequently, the suggestion is made that if oats cannot be seeded, the land should be kept black for the remainder of the season, or, better still, a grain crop seeded the following spring and grass drilled in the stubble in the fall.

Chemical Weed Control

THE cheapest and most effective of the chemicals for controlling weeds is 2,4-D. Not all applications of 2,4-D are successful or profitable, but this is due in nearly all cases to application at the wrong time, so the crop suffers some damage, or to using too little or too much. Where too little is used, the weeds are not killed; and where too much is used, the crop will suffer some damage.

The amount of 2,4-D to use depends to some extent on the kind of weeds that are prevalent in the field. Ideally, it is best to apply the chemical when the weeds are highly susceptible, and the crop is in one of its most resistant stages. The earlier 2,4-D can be applied safely, the less the weeds will compete with the crop for moisture.

All of the cereals are relatively resistant to 2,4-D, but all of them may be severely damaged at certain stages of growth, especially if the heavier rates are used. Furthermore, of the two types of 2,4-D in common use, the esters and amines, the former are more powerful and quicker in their action, but must be used with more caution to avoid crop damage.

Wheat is the most resistant, and oats the least resistant of the cereals. Flax is probably a little more susceptible to damage than oats. Nevertheless, in the early seedling stages,

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wheat and barley are highly susceptible, and also in the shot-blade, or boot stage, which means that treatment should be made when the crop is between six and 12 inches in height, or between the three-leaf and the shot-blade stage. Oats differ from wheat and barley, being not only susceptible in the early seedling stages, but at the stages when oats and barley are resistant. Thus, it is safe to treat oats with 2,4-D only immediately before and after the six-inch stage and the early shot-blade stages; and even then it is safer to use the amines than the esters.

It is reasonably safe to treat flax after the two-leaf, or seedling stage, because this crop is most resistant to or tolerant of 2,4-D in its early stages of growth. Shortly before this crop reaches the bud stage, spraying should be discontinued. For specific rates of application, consult your agricultural representative or district agriculturist, or write to the department of plant science at your provincial university. Chemical weed control is still new enough that slight changes are made from year to year in the amounts of 2,4-D recommended, as more tests and more information become available as to its effect on particular weeds and crops.

Haying Machinery

THE most commonly used equipment for haying is to cure and stack in the field. The Lethbridge Experimental Station emphasizes three important points that are necessary for high-quality hay. First is cutting at the right time, which, for alfalfa, is when the crop is ten per cent in bloom. The second point is satisfactory curing, for which the side delivery rake is important, because it produces well-laid, light and fluffy windrows. The third is stacking hay that is sufficiently dried, in well-formed stacks. Building a stack with an overhead stacker is not difficult, but such stacks are often poorly shaped, and not well enough tramped to properly shed rain water. "It is especially important," say the Lethbridge authorities, "to keep the middle of the stack higher than the sides, and well tramped, so that the layers of hay will slope downward from the center to the outside. This prevents rain water from running into the stack."

The station has used the automatic field baler, and points out that for this equipment the hay should be fairly cured, in uniform windrows adjusted to the size of the baler. The baler in turn needs to be kept in proper adjustment, so it will make tight, well-formed bales. When stored, these should have a slight gap between the bales and each layer, and alternate layers should be laid in opposite directions, and on edge, to permit some air movement through the stack. Thatching helps to keep out moisture, and loose hay may be used satisfactorily for this purpose.

A forage harvester is expensive equipment, and is suitable only for large tonnages which will justify the heavy outlay. If the hay is chopped in 2-inch lengths, about twice the tonnage can be stored in a given space, as compared with loose hay. Consequently, the hayloft should not be filled beyond its normal load capacity. Four-inch chopped hay, on the

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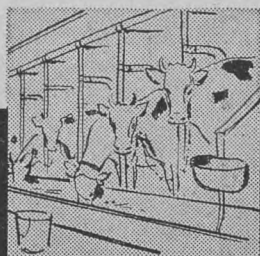
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other hand, will require about the same space per ton as loose hay. Chopped hay, however, should not be stored with more than 20 per cent moisture, which is slightly drier than the safe level for storing or stacking loose hay. Moreover, the chopped hay should not be tramped in a loft or mow, but left to lie as it falls from the blower pipe.

Break Up Old Sod

EXPERIMENTS conducted by the Forage Crops Laboratory at Saskatoon seem to indicate clearly that grass stands should be broken up after they have been down for five years. In dry areas, it is pointed out, farmers find grasses more difficult to establish, and for this reason tend to leave them down longer than is advisable, because they do not fully realize the extent of the decline in yield which accompanies the age of the stand.

Reference is made to a test of brome grass seeded in 1937. This area has been cut for hay each year since, and since the second year after seeding, when the highest yield was reached, there has been a gradual reduction down to 580 pounds per acre in 1951. This compares with an average for the first five years of 3,507 pounds per acre; for the second five-year period, 1,415 pounds per acre; and for the last four years, 848 pounds per acre. In other words, of the total hay produced since 1937 on this area, 62 per cent was secured in the first five years.

Crested wheatgrass and Russian rye grass showed similar results to those of brome grass, in a test begun in 1939 and continued for 12 years. With these grasses, the highest yields were obtained the third year after seeding down. From the sixth year onward, yields have been less than 1,000 pounds of grass per acre, and during the last seven years of the 12-year period, only 26 per cent of the total yield was secured.

The laboratory officials agree that in both moist and dry areas it is quite unprofitable to leave grasses down for more than five years. The most probable reason seems to be a deficiency of available nitrogen, but all the reasons for the decline are not fully understood. Where alfalfa is grown with the grasses, the decline in yield is slowed down so that where moisture conditions are favorable, the use of a grass-legume mixture is to be definitely recommended.

Green Manure Crops

FOR many years, the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, has been testing cereals and legumes as green manure crops. This means plowing under a crop, or working it into the surface of the soil, in the early part of the summerfallow year. Present practice is to plow under sweet clover, fall rye, and oats, the fall rye being disked into the surface, the sweet clover cut, and the hay removed before the plot is plowed. Afterward, the fields are worked as regular summerfallow for the rest of the season. Weeds at one time were left and plowed under, but this practice had to be discontinued, due to the fact that there was not only a reduction in yield, but a very heavy increase in annual weeds.

To secure enough growth of the green manure crop, plowing under or

disking has to be delayed until quite late in June, when much of the moisture which summerfallowing normally conserves has been used by the growing crop. A further loss of moisture results from plowing under the heavy growth and leaving the soil loose. The result is that during the past five years, wheat on a standard summerfallow has averaged 42.5 bushels per acre. By comparison, clover or fall rye, plowed under in the summerfallow year, yielded 33.1 and 30.7 bushels per acre, respectively, the following year. Oats, used as a green manure crop, reduced the yield by 5.5 bushels.

For 18 years, on a large field on the Indian Head Farm, clover has been plowed under on one-half of the field in June, and on the other half the clover has been removed for hay, before the field was worked. The yields following each method have been about the same. "All tests indicate," say the Indian Head officials, "that under the dry conditions of eastern Saskatchewan the conservation of moisture in the summerfallow years is of much greater importance than the application of organic matter in the form of green manure."

Cutting Time

"ALFALFA cut when one-tenth of the blossoms are showing," say the Brandon Experimental Farm authorities, "provides high-quality hay. The protein content will be higher than that obtained from hay cut at a later stage of growth, and the percentage of leaf retained will be greater. For example, early-cut alfalfa may yield 18 per cent protein, while late-cut alfalfa will have declined to 16 per cent protein or less. Brome grass and western rye grass should be cut no later than the flowering stage. Crested wheatgrass, which matures very rapidly, should be cut when the field is fully headed and flowering is just beginning. Wild hay will be higher in feed nutrients and will contain less indigestible products if it is cut in the early flowering period."

Measure Weed Chemicals

IT IS very important, when using 2,4-D for weed control, that the exact amount of the chemical be applied per acre. Most companies have standardized the amount of acid per gallon in the esters and amines offered for sale, but some products do not conform to this standard. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the acid content of whatever product is being used, by reading carefully the information on the container, which will give the number of ounces of 2,4-D acid per Imperial gallon in the container.

For example, if the product contains 64 ounces of 2,4-D acid per gallon, and if the weeds to be sprayed require four ounces of 2,4-D acid per acre, then it is easy to calculate that one gallon is enough to do 16 acres. On the other hand, if the machine is applying four gallons of the dilute solution per acre, it means that there should be one ounce of 2,4-D acid in each gallon of solution applied. Consequently, to get the right strength solution, the 64 ounces of 2,4-D acid per gallon of purchased product should be added to 64 gallons of water.

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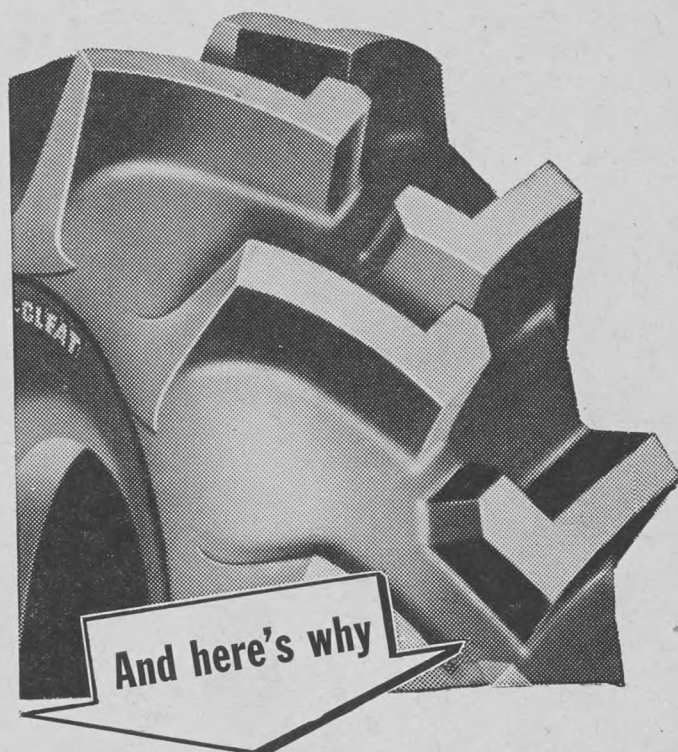
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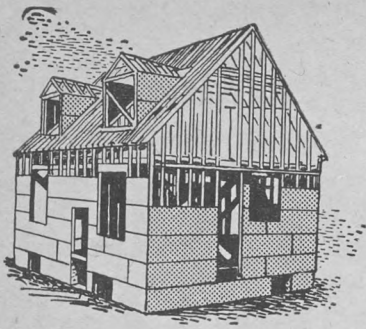
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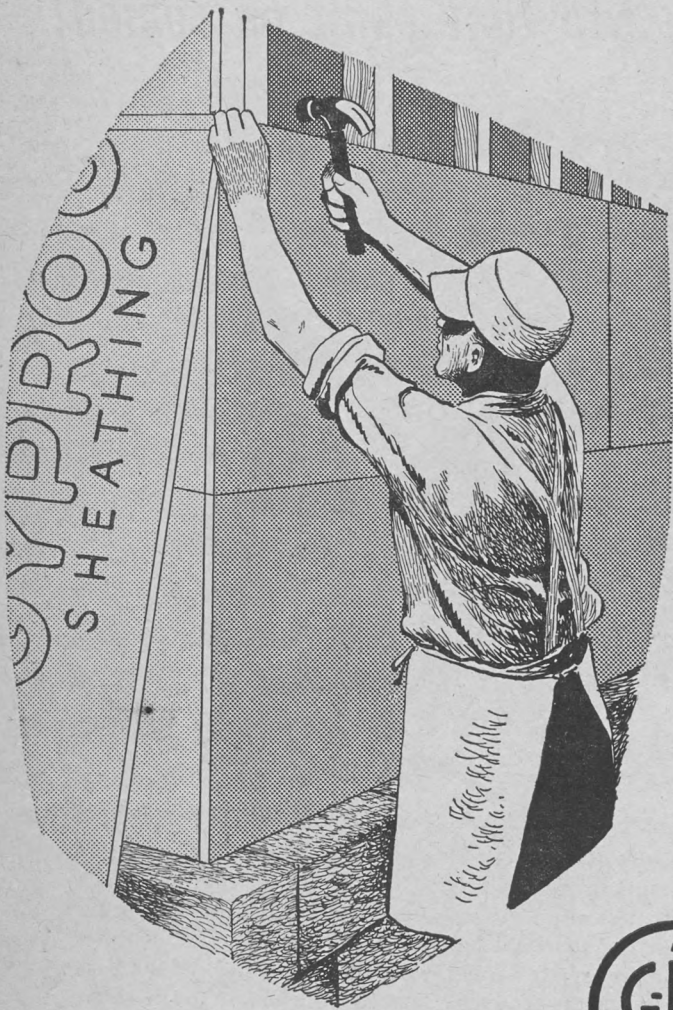




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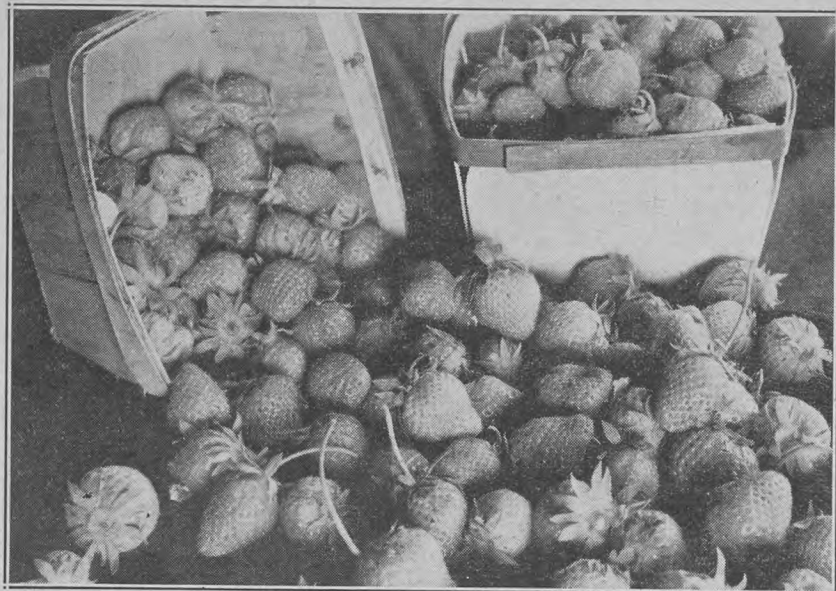
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—Hadley photo
Strawberries are delicious and are also among the most widely adaptable of all fruits, both as to soil and climate.

Strawberry Weed Control

FROM the State Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa, comes the report that weeds in strawberry patches may be successfully controlled with a chemical, sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxy ethyl sulphate, which is available on the U.S. market as Crag Herbicide 1. The chemical is said to be a relative of 2,4-D, with an action which is quite different. It attacks the weeds through the soil, and kills them as the seed is germinating. It is further reported that this chemical, while inactive as a herbicide when it is first applied, is made active by the bacteria of the soil. Thus, it acts upon plants which only become weeds if they emerge, and for this reason the strawberry bed must be free of weed plants when the spraying is done. After that the herbicide does the trick.

The chemical is a powder which is soluble in water, and a half-ounce, or two level tablespoonfuls, in one gallon of water is said to be sufficient for a 100-foot row, four feet wide. The chemical is also said to cost up to two dollars per pound. It is not effective in the vegetable garden.

The Plum Curculio

PLUMS are attacked by the plum curculio, which does very extensive damage to the fruit crop once the insect is established. The evidence of this particular insect is a crescent-shaped scar on the fruit, caused by the female when she deposits her eggs.

The Morden Experimental Station recommends spraying just when the fruit is beginning to form, and ten days later, with lead arsenate at three pounds in 100 gallons of water. In addition, all fruit that drops to the ground naturally during the crop season should be picked up and destroyed as soon as it has fallen.

The same spray can also be used for another insect called the mealy plum aphid. This is best applied soon after the leaves appear, and again later, if necessary.

There are other insects which sometimes attack tree fruits generally, such as canker worms, tussock moth, fall webworm and tent caterpillar. These should be sprayed as soon as they are noticed on the foliage, either with lead arsenate, as for the plum curculio, or with two pounds of 50 per cent

wettable DDT in powder form in 100 gallons of water. The DDT, however, should not be applied nearer than one month to the fruit harvest.

Sometimes the terminal leaves on apples tend to curl as a result of the activities of the apple-leaf hopper. This insect is more serious on apple seedlings than on mature trees, but can be controlled by the general DDT spray mentioned above.

Vitamins from the Garden

SALES of vitamins through drug stores amount to millions of dollars but, according to the Morden Experimental Station, most of the vitamins consumed are home-grown and are secured from cereals, meats, fruits, vegetables and dairy products.

"Most vitamins cannot be stored in the body, and must be continually supplied in, or with, the food," say the Station authorities. "With the advance of a high standard of living, the per capita consumption of refined sugar, white flour, refined oils and fats, corn starch and table syrups, has increased markedly. Since these contain little or no vitamins, advancing civilization aggravates the deficiencies, rather than alleviates them."

Here are references to eight important vitamins, together with some food sources of them:

Vitamin A is necessary for normal growth, resistance to disease, and proper vision. Vegetable greens, carrots, liver and butter are the best sources, other than fish liver oils.

Vitamin B1 (thiamin) is required for digestion of starches and sugars. If deficient, it may result in loss of appetite and mental depression. Whole grain cereals are important carriers, and it is distributed widely in meats, vegetables and fruits.

Riboflavin prevents skin dryness and cracking, especially around the mouth and eyes. It is found abundantly in whole grains, greens, liver and heart.

Niacin also is necessary for digestion of starches and sugars. Liver and lean meats are excellent sources, and considerable is present in leafy vegetables, tomatoes and milk.

Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) deficiency shows up in lack of stamina, "rheumatic" pains, defective teeth and weak blood vessels. It is abundant in many fruits and vegetables, particularly

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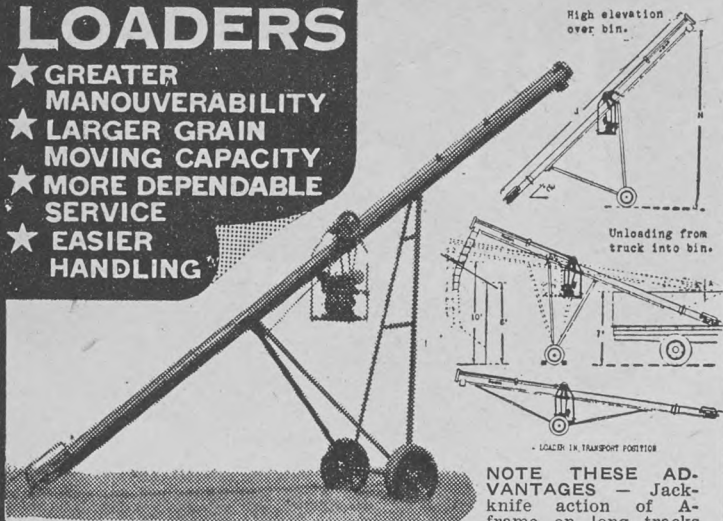
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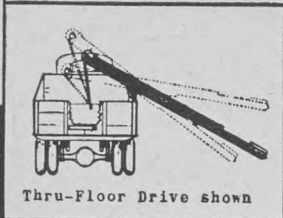
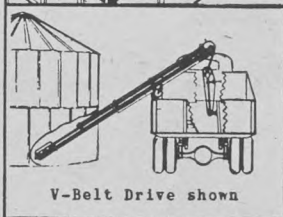
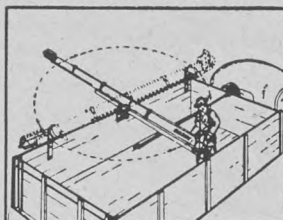
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Vitamin D is essential for proper development of bones and teeth. It is present in eggs and dairy products, particularly those which have been irradiated. Direct sunlight also contributes vitamin D.

The function of vitamin E in humans is not well known, but this vitamin occurs in wheat germ and leafy vegetables.

Vitamin K is important for blood-clotting, and it is found in the green leaves of alfalfa and garden vegetables.

Vegetable Root Depth

THE depth of the root systems of various vegetables has a direct bearing, not only on the kind of cultivation which is best for them, but the amount and frequency of water which should be applied, where artificial watering is practicable.

Research in California has revealed that crops with smaller, shallow root systems need more frequent waterings, since they can only utilize the moisture which is available in the upper layers of the soil. Deep-rooted crops, on the other hand, can get by with fewer irrigations because some of them can utilize water down to a depth of six feet, before wilting or delayed growth is evident.

Shallow-rooted plants, of course, should not be cultivated very deeply in some cases, because the majority of the feeding roots are quite near the surface, and cultivation disturbs these. Consequently, as the season progresses and the root systems of the plants develop, cultivation should be somewhat shallower.

The California work, as reported by the Dominion Experimental Station, Saanichton, B.C., classifies vegetables into three groups: the shallow-rooted, with roots up to two feet in depth; the moderate group, where the roots will go down as much as four feet; and the deep-rooted, which go to six feet or over. Among the shallow-rooted vegetables are Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, onions, potatoes, radish, spinach, sprouting broccoli and sweet corn. The moderate-rooted vegetables are pole beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, chard, eggplants, peas, peppers, summer squash and turnips. Deep-rooted plants are muskmelon, parsnip, pumpkin, tomato and watermelon.

Nectar in the Garden

WELL-COLORED ripe apricots, peaches and fresh prunes which are too ripe to make good canned or frozen fruit, can be made into a delicious drink.

The procedure is to heat the fruit just to boiling and pulp it with only sufficient water added at the start to keep it from burning. It is pureed by passing it through an extractor, sieve, screen or colander, to remove skin, pits, fibre and the like. This puree is mixed with sugar, usually at the rate of four parts to one, to make a concentrated fruit nectar. Diluted with equal parts of water, an excellent drink results.

It is also possible to blend a puree directly with an equal volume of a light 15 to 20 per cent sugar syrup in order to make the fruit nectar drink. This, of course, would be instead of adding the sugar directly to the puree.

If these nectars are considered not sufficiently sharp, the peach nectar, in particular, will be improved with the addition of about one and one-half level teaspoonfuls of powdered citric acid per quart. About half that amount is sufficient for the diluted or syrup blended nectar. Slightly less acid may be used for prune or apricot. Probably the best way of improving the nectar is by the addition of grapefruit juice. The amount to add is a matter of personal taste, but apricot and peach nectars may contain ten to 40 per cent grapefruit juice, and prune nectar up to 20 per cent.

The nectar can be preserved in any one of several ways. They may be canned or bottled in the concentrated or diluted form by heating to 193 degrees fahrenheit or just to boiling, filling hot into containers, sealing, keeping in boiling water ten minutes, and cooling. On the other hand, they may well be preserved by freezing.

Research on Fruit Products

FIVE years ago, a fruit processing laboratory was opened at the Morden Experimental Station. Before this, a central laboratory was established at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and for nearly 20 years this one and another at the Summerland Experimental Station have been doing a useful job in research on fruit and vegetable products. A fourth laboratory was established some years ago at Kentville, N.S., and early last year the fifth laboratory in the series was completed at the Lethbridge Experimental Station, Alberta.

The reason for establishing the laboratory at Lethbridge was to help in the increasingly important food processing industry in southern Alberta. There are many problems in irrigation areas not found in other major vegetable processing regions. Some of the most important of these, says the Lethbridge station, are a relatively cool, short growing season, and special soil conditions which affect plant growth under irrigation. Up to the present time, little exact knowledge has been available regarding the nutritive value of the vegetables processed around Lethbridge and Taber; therefore, one of the major projects of the Lethbridge laboratory will be to study the nutrients in vegetables grown for processing. Along with plant breeding and the investigators of cultural practices, much useful information should be secured.

Among the five laboratories across Canada, a series of 23 projects has been set out to include packaging, sanitation, color, maturity, storage, pectin products, enzymes, juices, pickles and precooked foods.



The leek, member of the onion family, is much less popular in this country.

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Leghorn pullets on the
farm of Rolf Lund,
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Range for Economy

PRESENT and prospective levels of egg prices suggest that producers who expect to realize a profit will have to cut some corners on their feed bills.

One excellent way of holding down costs is to have good range for the flock. A good range must supply young tender growth, and this can be attained by close grazing or periodic mowing, as well as the use of good forage, such as alfalfa. It is equally important to keep the range free from contamination with parasites and disease organisms. This involves the use of a range rotation.

A three-year rotation in which the range is free from poultry for two years has been found particularly satisfactory at the Brandon Experimental Farm. The idle period ensures that the range will be free from harmful parasites when it is returned to poultry use. During the years when it is not used for poultry range it can be used for hay or as a pasture for cattle. Under the soil and weather conditions at the Brandon Experimental Farm alfalfa makes a very satisfactory pasture, and during a favorable season it has been found that an acre of alfalfa will pasture 400 to 600 chickens.

Poultry range should be on well-drained range and comparatively free from shade; it should be near the farmyard to discourage raiding by coyotes or other predators. Proper management includes moving the feeders, shelters and waterers periodically to avoid contamination and to make use of the entire pasture area.

Rations fed should vary according to the range conditions, with the mash being adjusted to produce a desirable rate of growth.

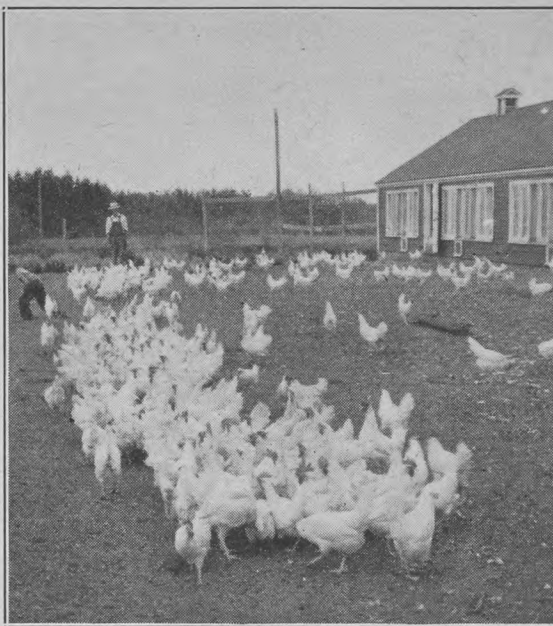
An "All-Pullet" Flock

SELLING birds after they have completed their first year's production is an important method of controlling and eradicating tuberculosis in domestic birds, in the opinion of Dr. D. F. Eveleth, veterinarian at the North Dakota Agricultural College Experiment Station.

It is important to raise the replacement birds on clean range; after the old birds are sold, disinfect the buildings before putting the new layers into them.

Poultry should be kept away from swine to reduce the danger of cross infection. If it is necessary to keep old birds a second year, have a veterinarian test them for avian tuberculosis, and sell the reactors to a market where official inspection is made on all birds.

Dr. Eveleth is of the opinion that old hens and pullets should never be run together; also that live steam



[Guide photo

should be used to disinfect the poultry buildings and equipment.

Death losses, loss of weight, non-laying and pale combs are all signs of tuberculosis in birds over one year of age.

Store Frozen Eggs

THE increasing number of farm people that have access to cold storage lockers or deep freezers makes it practicable to consider the storage of eggs in a frozen condition. Frozen eggs will keep in good condition for nine months to a year.

If the whole egg is to be frozen the egg should be broken into a bowl and stirred with a fork so that the yolk is broken and mixed with the albumen. To each cupful add and mix in half a tablespoon of sugar, corn syrup or honey. Alternatively add half a teaspoon of salt. Yolks and whites can be frozen separately. Stir the separated yolks with a fork and mix in one tablespoon of sugar, or half this amount of honey or syrup or half a teaspoon of salt. The egg whites do not need to be stirred or anything added.

The eggs should be packed in moisture-proof containers. These may be waxed paperboard cups, fold-up cartons with cellophane liners, metal or plastic freezer "boxes" or even tightly sealed glass jars. Leave half an inch of air space, freeze promptly and store at zero degrees Fahrenheit or lower. The label should tell the date the eggs were frozen, the quantity, and the salt or sweetening added.

If it is convenient it is well to thaw the eggs in a refrigerator, or under cold running water.

Raising Turkeys Cheaply

WHEN raising turkeys for market it is important to know the rate of gain and the amount of feed that is consumed at the different stages of growth.

Records from various sources show that the general run of Broad Breasted Bronze turkey flocks will average just under one-and-one-half pounds at four weeks of age, four pounds at eight weeks, 11½ pounds at 16 weeks and 18½ pounds at 24 weeks of age.

On a weekly basis turkeys generally gain about half a pound in the fourth week, with the gain gradually increasing until the birds show a gain of about a pound a week from the 13th to the 17th week; the gain then again



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15.00	8.00	4.25	W. Rocks	16.00	8.50 4.50
15.00	8.00	4.25	Wyand's	16.00	8.50 4.50
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16.00	8.50	4.50	B.P. Ckls.	17.00	9.00 4.75
16.00	8.50	4.50	N. Hamp.	17.00	9.00 4.75
26.00	13.50	7.00	N.H. Pull.	27.00	14.00 7.50
16.00	8.50	4.50	N.H. Ckls.	17.00	9.00 4.75
16.00	8.50	4.50	W. Leg.	17.00	9.00 4.75
26.00	13.50	7.00	W.L. Pull.	27.00	14.00 7.50
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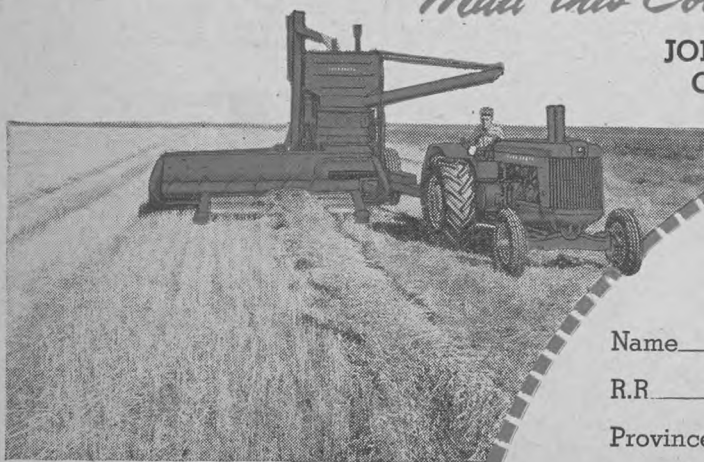
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declines until it is back to half a pound in the 32nd week.

Gain in weight should be considered in conjunction with feed consumption. Turkey poults normally consume about one-fifth of a pound of feed during the first week, the intake increasing rapidly until they are consuming $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in the eighth week, four pounds during the 16th week and seven pounds during the 29th week.

These figures illustrate the fact that the feed required to produce a gain of one pound in body weight is relatively low during the early period of rapid growth, but increases rapidly as the birds approach maturity. Beyond the 28th week the increase in feed consumption is even more rapid, and in the 32nd week it requires twice the feed to produce a pound of gain than is needed at the 26th week.

These figures indicate that it is generally unprofitable to hold turkeys beyond the stage at which they are first ready for market. With Broad Breasted Bronze this is generally around the 26th or 27th week for females and the 28th or 29th week for males.

R. M. Blakely, of the Swift Current Experimental Station has been attempting to bring turkeys to a satisfactory market finish before the normal finishing age has been reached, with the object of eliminating the most expensive finishing period. No specific recommendations can as yet be made.

Export to Argentina

A SHIPMENT of poultry-breeding stock left Vancouver early this spring via Great Northern Railway on the first lap of the long trip to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The shipment consisted of White Leghorn cockerels and pullets from the flock of F. W. Appleby, Mission; Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets from the flock of R. C. Bentley of New Westminster; and Broad Breasted Bronze toms and hens from the flock of Geo. Reid, Burquitlam.

Destroy Dead Birds

FEEDING the carcasses of dead chickens or other poultry to dogs, cats or pigs is a dangerous practice. It is possible for it to infect the animal that consumes a diseased carcass, and often this animal can pass the disease on to other birds.

Drs. F. M. Bolin and D. F. Eveleth of the North Dakota Agricultural College have found that the faeces of cats fed the carcasses of chickens dying of Newcastle disease could infect other chickens with Newcastle disease. They also found that avian tuberculosis can be transmitted to swine by feeding them the carcasses of birds dying of this ailment.

It was also found that swine would be affected fatally through eating the carcasses of birds infected with fowl cholera. Pigs eating the infected birds sickened and died from pasteurellosis.

The most generally approved method of disposing of dead birds is through burning them. Burying is also recommended, but it is important to bury deeply enough so that the birds will not be dug up by foraging dogs.

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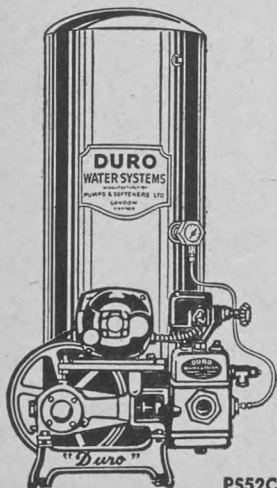
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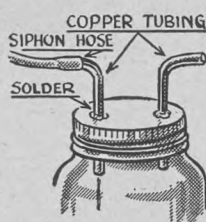
LONDON - CANADA

Workshop in June

Some handy ideas that will save time and reduce trouble

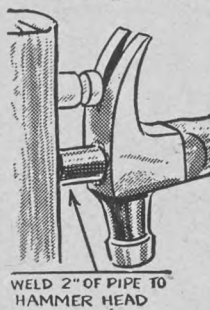
A Siphon Starter

If you have occasion to siphon liquids and wish to avoid swallowing any of the liquid by accident, you can do so by using this simple device. It is only a quart jar with two short sections of copper tubing soldered to its air-tight lid. Make sure that these joints are air-tight as well. When using, hold the jar below the level of the liquid to be siphoned and drop the rubber tubing into the latter. Now pinch the hose with your fingers, and simply suck out all the air inside the jar. Quickly release the fingers, and the liquid will start flowing into the container. Slip the hose off the copper tubing, and simply let the liquid flow.—H.E.F.



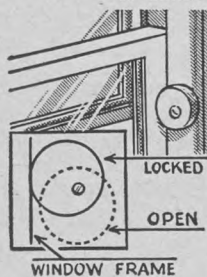
Pulling Insulator Nails

Where an electric fence is used, it saves time and trouble if one keeps a box or tray for carrying the hammer, pliers, insulators, nails, staples and other tools and supplies needed. When not in use, it should be kept in a dry place. I got tired of carrying two or three extra tools for pulling out the double-headed type of insulator nails, and welded a short piece of pipe on a hammer head and used it as shown in the illustration. This works very well, and does not interfere with driving insulator nails or fence staples.—I.W.D.



WELD 2" OF PIPE TO
HAMMER HEAD

Window Stop



WINDOW FRAME

It is easy to make an efficient stop for holding windows in any position. All that is needed is a hardwood disk with a hole drilled through it, slightly off center. Fasten the disk to the window frame, as illustrated, by a screw through the hole. Then, turning the disk one way or the other either frees it, or jams it against the sash.—A.B., Sask.

Corner Post Repair

I used this idea to make a quick repair of a corner post which had given away when the remainder of the fence was in very good condition. I dug the hole for the new corner post as close as possible to that of the old one, and the new post was flattened a little bit so that the old one would not slide back. Then the old post was chained or wired to the new one at the bottom, and the top pulled over with the tractor, or fence stretcher and fastened tightly to the new one. Then both new braces and brace wires were put in, and tightened in good shape, so that when completed it made a neat job.—R.W.D.



STRAIGHTEN
OLD POST,
SECURELY
FASTEN TO
NEW POST

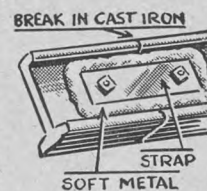
Oil Can Holder for Machine



This is the way we fix a holder to carry an oil can on a tractor or other machine. A strip is cut, about one inch wide, from the side of an old tin can, and bolted to some convenient part of the machine. The oiler can be set in this can with the handle sticking out of the slot, so that it can be easily reached.—P.E.H.

Mending Casting Breaks

To temporarily mend a break in cast metals or farm machinery, lead, babbitt or other soft materials can be used. Drawing shows a cast iron machine lever of I-beam shape, which was repaired by placing the lever so that the broken ends fitted together as they were before the break occurred. A wrought-iron strap was then laid in the flat space between the flanges, and at the end, dams were built of putty. Babbitt metal was then poured around the strap, and the metal also rolled into the crack between the strap and the casting and filled the space so completely that the fit between the strap and cast iron was just about perfect. The lever was then turned around, and the same operation repeated on the other side. Bolt holes were then drilled through both straps and the cast iron center, without any distortion, so that when the bolts were inserted and the nuts tightened, nothing was out of alignment. Where straps alone are used, without soft metal filler, not only is a good fit difficult, if not impossible, but parts are usually thrown out of alignment.—W.F.S.

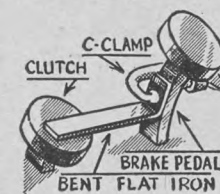


BREAK IN CAST IRON

STRAP
SOFT METAL

Clamped Pedal

When the clutch on my car needed adjustment and no one was available to keep the pedal depressed while I was working on it, I solved the problem by using a length of flat iron and a C-clamp. After first bending the iron at right angles, the clutch pedal was pushed down and clamped securely to the brake pedal by means of the C-clamp. This held the pedal where needed, while I made the adjustment. If your car is a late model and is minus a clutch pedal, and if the brake needs fixing, simply clamp the bent metal piece to the post of the steering wheel.—H.E.S.



C-CLAMP
CLUTCH
BRAKE PEDAL
BENT FLAT IRON

Key-Ring Screwdriver

If you want to be sure you will always have a small, handy screwdriver with you wherever you go, you can file a screwdriver edge on an old car key. Carry it with you on your key ring, along with the keys you regularly use, and you will always be ready.—I.S.B.



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In the same way, he has played a part in providing new highways, industrial plants, waterworks, electrical power stations, housing, oil pipelines and many other important projects in your own or other communities.

Yet perhaps the most important thing he does is just to stand on his own feet financially. As an owner of life insurance he is doing his best to make sure that he and his family will always be independent. No wonder we're rolling out the carpet for him—and the millions of Canadian policyholders he represents!

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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE

BOOK REVIEW

Migration Drama

THERE were bars of shining water and bars of velvet shadow, ripples of shimmering light and ripples of gurgling dark.

Through the black and silver, silently, the ducks drifted." Here, obviously, is a writer on bird life who departs from the text book's literal: "bill, slaty; nape, brown; feet, webbed."

There is great charm in the author's handling, an instinct for the striking and melodic phrase. To this reviewer, who has himself spent much of his life in observation of the wild creatures, Mr. Stuart's re-creation of imagined events is often more poetic than convincing, but this does not seem to detract from the book's appeal. The author creates, as it were, a dream world for the birds he regarded with such sympathy: they are seen reflected as in a dark mirror—the appearance of reality yet with an eerie, almost uncanny feeling of strangeness.

His descriptions all have this strange quality, yet any wildfowler must acknowledge their power to illustrate. For instance: "As the first thought of paleness stole about the world, the lake seemed to explode—thousands of wild ducks together sprang straight up into the air, with such a clashing of strong wings as sounded like a hurricane. They began to roll away along the lake, as it were regiment by regiment, each passing over the rest and sweeping down behind the flock, leap-frogging hundreds at a time, with an increasing roar of sound."

This is not a book for the scientific investigator or ornithologist in the sense of Professor Wm. Rowan's classic "The Riddle of Migration." Rather it is for all those kindred spirits who, on farm or city street, look up with unconscious longing when the winged battalions pass overhead in the spring.

It is only fair to warn North American readers that the scene is obviously laid in Europe, as the choice of phrase and many references show. The European elk (moose in America), the woodland badger, reindeer, shooting punts with prow-mounted cannon (illegal in America) all mark the writing as the work of a European. The reader should be aware, also, that it is not a literal description of any one specific flyway, but rather an attempt by a capable writer to render in words the haunting mystery and allure of migration.

Certainly few people will lay it down without a vastly increased sympathy for, and a much greater knowledge of the wild fowl that add such color to the world about us.—Clarence Tillenius.

Wild Wings—by Frank S. Stuart. McGraw-Hill Company of Canada, 222 pages. \$4.50.



Illustration from "Wild Wings."

Delegation to Britain

FOUR Ontario Junior Farmers sailed from Montreal for Britain on May 30. They will return around the middle of July. Their trip, sponsored by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, is an exchange visit: four Young Farmers from Scotland are currently touring Ontario, and a delegation is expected from England later this year.

The Ontario delegation includes Eleanor Syracuse, Norfolk; Mary Carmichael, Middlesex; Harold Beatty, Victoria; and James Bennett, Grenville. Miss Betty Boyle, associate editor of Junior Farmer News and a member of the publicity branch staff of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, will act as delegation leader. This is the first time that Ontario's overseas delegation has included girls.

In making the announcement Col. the Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, stated that exchange visits are playing an increasingly important role in the Junior Farmer movement, not only in Ontario but in other countries of the world.

The young people will spend four weeks on British farms studying the agricultural conditions and methods of the country. They will also be afforded an opportunity to learn something of the organization and activities of their British counterparts—the Young Farmers.

Neepawa Essay Contest

AN essay contest was recently sponsored by the Neepawa Consumers' Co-operative in Manitoba and was open to all club members in the Neepawa district. A total of 29 members entered, each writing on the subject "Public Relations for 4-H Clubs." The contest was under the direction of agricultural representative C. E. G. Bates.

The winning essay was submitted by Marjorie Young, member of the Eden Sewing Sallies. She traced the history and growth of club work in Canada, and stressed its local and national importance. Summing up her association with club work, she said it had taught her to be "happier, healthier, and more useful" in her community.

This is thought to be the first local contest of its kind to be held in Canada. A national contest was held last fall, in which the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work organized a national essay contest for the 124 club members who won trips to National Club Week. Both contests were found to be successful, and it is anticipated that they will be repeated.

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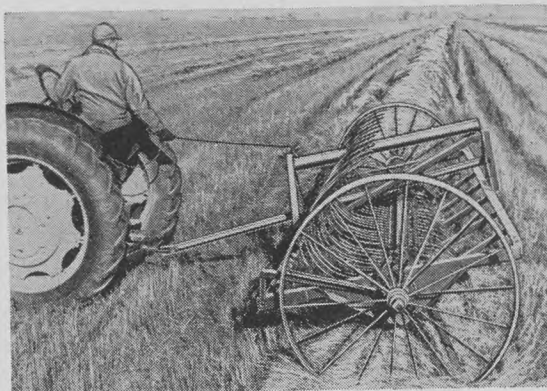
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MONTHLY

Weather and Crops

Nature has indeed been benevolent this spring by providing ideal seeding and harvesting weather. The huge losses in unthreshed grain which threatened western farmers last fall have been averted by one of the warmest and driest springs on record. An estimated 150 million bushels of wheat and 135 million bushels of other grains have been spring-harvested in an exceedingly dry condition although some damage resulted from bleaching and mildew. Despite considerable losses in weight of spring-harvested grains farmers are in general pleased with the final outcome of a trying situation.

Spring-harvested wheat grades ranged from No. 4 Northern to Feed and followed much the same pattern as that portion harvested last fall. It has been officially reported that no deterioration in baking quality has taken place, an assurance which will calm any fears on the part of foreign importers.

The excellent spring weather, in addition to enabling farmers to complete harvest operations, did much to solve the damp grain situation. In almost every case, grain threshed this spring was dry and it may be expected that some natural drying will take place in grains stored on farms. While the situation which threatened earlier is now well in hand, a large volume of wheat, oats and barley remains to be dried and terminal driers are still working to capacity. The boxcar supply appears to be adequate, and providing sufficient boats are available at the Lakehead, no serious problem is expected to develop in the handling of the remainder of last season's crop. However, because lake-going vessels handle both grains and ore from the mines, there is normally a certain amount of competition between these two industries for cargo space. Failure to clear grains from the terminals could create a bottleneck in grain movement which would eventually back up to country elevators.

There is no indication at present that this might occur, for the record speaks for itself. During the period August 1, 1951, to May 15, 1952, the boat movement of all grains from Lakehead terminals reached a total of approximately 270 million bushels as compared with some 156 million bushels for the same period of the previous crop year.

Weather conditions this year have been ideal for seeding operations, and prospects are for another large crop if sufficient rain is received at the proper time. Subsoil moisture is excellent over most of the West and is above normal in many areas. However, rain is required at this time, over much of the southern area of Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba. Germination has been patchy in some sections due to insufficient surface moisture. In many areas seeding is two weeks ahead of normal dates and there is yet time for rain to save the crops in the sections requiring it most. A few farmers, remembering the dry thirties, are expressing fears that we may again be entering a dry cycle.

Wheat Agreement Quotas Realigned

Canadian and Australian quotas under the International Wheat Agreement have been realigned for the current crop year, the International Wheat Council announced on May 2. Because of inability to meet the nation's commitment of 88.7 million bushels under the terms of I.W.A., Australian authorities asked the Council to reduce this agreed quantity. The Council accordingly granted a cut-back of 16,680,150 bushels.

Out of this cut-back Canada received an additional allotment of 5,505,000 bushels but the balance of 11,175,150 bushels has not yet been assigned. Rumors in trade circles suggest that a part and possibly all of this balance is being offered to the United States. As yet there has been no official U.S. report to indicate whether this will be taken, but probably no decision will be reached until the return of that country's delegation from the London meeting of the Wheat Council.

The unsold balance of the American quota remains at 2,075,000 bushels, or barely enough to meet the requirements of Austria and Greece for wheat and the Philippines for flour, for which countries it is reportedly being held. Unless the U.S. does pick up the unassigned balance of Australia's original quota, importing countries may be short eleven million bushels of Agreement wheat, which might embarrass small countries, who have delayed placing firm orders.

Meanwhile the total Canadian export trade of the three major cereals, wheat, oats and barley to all sources, continues to far surpass the 1950-51 figures. Estimates of wheat exports from the commencement of the current crop year to May 15 mention a figure of something over 240 million bushels in contrast to 167 million bushels for the same period in the 1950-51 crop year. Exports of oats and barley are both over the 40 million bushel mark, in sharp contrast to 18 million and 15 million, respectively, last year.

Comment Near and Far

UNITED STATES: Current reports predict an early shortage of rye for bread, liquor and livestock. The 1952 crop is forecast at under 18 million bushels, one of the lowest since 1934, and possibly 35 per cent under the 1941-50 average. Trade reports suggest a possible supply shortage of six million bushels, a major portion of which would probably be purchased from Canada if available. Canadian exports of rye to the United States for the calendar year 1951 were in the neighborhood of 2,800,000 bushels out of a total export of 6,600,000 bushels.

ARGENTINA: Expecting a deficiency in flour supplies for domestic consumption this year, the Argentine government is reported to have instructed the nation's millers to add up to ten per cent of millet to wheat flour. Domestic requirements are normally some 95 million bushels while last season's production was only 85 million bushels. In addition to the effect of decreased production, a small carry-over from the previous year has further contributed to the current short supply.

COMMENTARY

In an earlier effort to stretch existing supplies, the production of flour was cut down to a single grade with an extraction rate of nearly 85 per cent, and millers were ordered to accept for milling, wheat normally considered of feed grade. A further move to protect the nation's bread supply was the prohibition of the exportation of millet, despite some unfilled export contracts.

The Flax Institute of the United States reports the Argentine's government administration has promised that country's farmers approximately a one-third increase in the price they have been previously receiving for flaxseed. With current prospects for a world shortage of flaxseed the nation's administration apparently hopes to regain at least a portion of the production lost in recent years. During the crop years 1941-45, flax production averaged close to 50 million bushels annually but by 1950-51 had declined to 20 million bushels.

This new move appears to indicate a distinct change in the administration's attitude toward agriculture and is in line with a change in wheat policy reported earlier. With respect to both wheat and flax, the policy has been for the government to purchase from producers at a fixed price and to sell at as high a price as possible, the profit being turned into the government's general revenue fund. Under the new flaxseed price, farmers will be paid \$3.30 per bushel. In comparison, the American support price for 1952 is \$4.03 per bushel, basis delivery at Minneapolis or Duluth. If world prices rise materially, the Argentine government stands to make a considerable profit providing farmers respond to the government's established price. Only time will indicate producers' reactions.

UNITED KINGDOM: The Agricultural Act, 1947, provided for a special review of economic conditions and prospects for agriculture from time to time, and in addition, provided for an interim review when there have been sudden and substantial changes in the costs of production. The National Farmers' Union, late in 1951, claimed costs had increased drastically as a result of wage and holiday increases granted by the three Agricultural Wages Boards of the United Kingdom. In addition, increases of about 26 million pounds in other costs were advanced to support the Union's claim.

The Ministry agreed to some increases and the government's agricultural policy laid before the House of Commons in the latter days of April revealed that this would amount to an additional 39 million pounds (approximately 108 million dollars) in increased prices and subsidies. The increased labor costs estimated at 16 million pounds annually were met in full. This aggregate will be divided between the commodities concerned in direct ratio to their labor content, but no change in emphasis between commodities is to be effected.

The government also proposed a fertilizer subsidy with a ceiling of ten million pounds to be paid on all purchases of phosphate fertilizers, other than organic. This action was taken to offset the effect of increased prices

of fertilizers which arose by about 20 million pounds in July of last year.

The remainder of the subsidy grant will apparently be employed in such a way as to encourage greater production of cereals and meats in keeping with the Ministry's current policy. Food production in 1951 was disappointing to government officials. Grain production declined by nearly six per cent during the year and the total land under crop fell from 18.3 million acres to 18.0 million acres. While the area under permanent grass increased by over 300 thousand acres the fall census showed a decline in livestock numbers. Pig numbers have reached a new peak level but cattle numbers are down. Because of the increases in hog population the cereal element of the ration scales was reduced during the early months of this year.

Home supplies of cereals and meats are currently short but many new problems are likely to emerge if production is increased to the desired extent. Methods of marketing are under study at the present time and experimental abattoirs are being built by the Ministry of Food. Present storage capacity for meats is inadequate to meet seasonal runs and may be discouraging to producers. Investigations being conducted by the Ministry are intended to find a solution to a number of the varied problems confronting British agriculture.

SOVIET UNION: During recent months the Soviets have shown considerable interest in the development of a European trade block, and to this end they have attempted to negotiate a number of trade deals involving substantial quantities of bread and feed grains. While a limited number of smaller deals have been accomplished at least two European nations have recently refused offers of grain because the price has been considered too high. Apparently these countries prefer to gamble on their ability to obtain dollar exchange rather than pay the exorbitant price which the Soviet government has asked.

While the Russian group has played no substantial part in international wheat trade in recent years, it is quite capable of doing so as part of international policy. Traditionally, Russia has entered world wheat circles only to obtain foreign exchange, but we have no assurance for the future that she will not take part in this trade for political as well as economic reasons. Russian production figures certainly cannot be taken for granted but that country appears to be the only nation in the world today, other than Canada and the United States, able to export any appreciable quantity of bread and feed grains.

It was announced earlier in the year that the acreage of winter grain has been substantially increased. According to official figures, grain production was estimated at 124 million tons in 1950 and 121 million tons in 1951. However, the area under wheat in 1951 was about ten million acres greater than in 1950, thus indicating some shift from feed grains to wheat production. A better organization of work is said to have been accomplished and grain production is allegedly now on a more economical basis.

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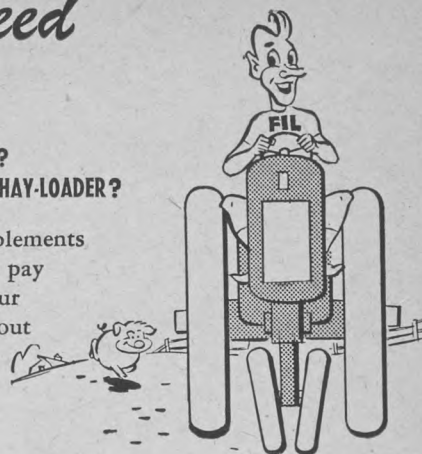
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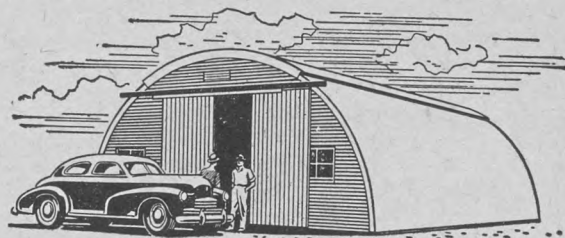


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Continued from page 11

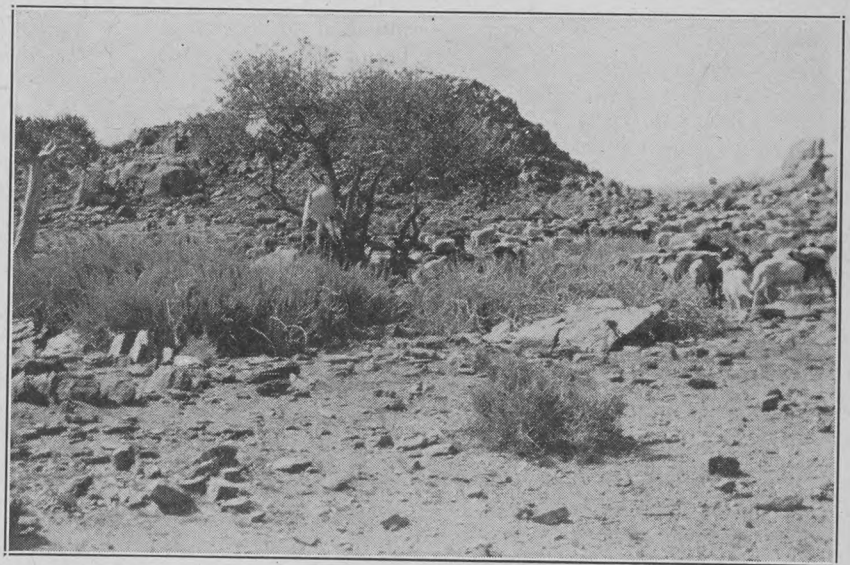
uncertain rainfall. For 50 years this area has been flogged into production with phosphates to supply the 100,000 black mine laborers with their daily two pounds of fermented corn meal, resulting in 90,000 square miles of dustbowl. A century ago a traveller wrote: "We then entered a country where the grass grew so tall we could hardly find the cattle and the children in it." Today a correspondent writes: "The sand is just beginning to drift in over my garden fence..." An old story, as old as Abraham.

Conservation officials estimate that £100,000,000 is required to save the soil in the two provinces. At present the central government allocates £2,000,000 annually for the whole country. South African experts who have seen the T.V.A. project say that this is the pattern to follow, but at present the whole scheme is bogged down by government inertia. Meanwhile, the Kalahari Desert encroaches from the east at a steady rate of two miles a year.

airman who looks down upon the grain lands of the Cape Province, upon the gullied hillsides, wind-eroded lands and abandoned fields that are a monument to men who could stabilize wheat prices but could not stabilize the soil, can only marvel that the wheat shortage in South Africa today did not befall us years ago."

Dr. Hugh Bennett, chief of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, visiting the Union seven years ago said: "South Africa, I pity you! From the side of a hill I looked down into a broad Natal valley. It was dotted with beehive Zulu huts. They told me that the pioneers who came in their covered wagons to this province had shed their blood in this earth. I thought to myself: Those gullies creeping down from the slopes into the valley are the graves in which the nation's future will be buried."

Later, Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, U.S. world authority on soil conservation said: "There should be a law of beneficial use for the soil. The spectres of hunger and starvation among the African natives would not be exor-



Blacks overstocking with goats have caused this erosion havoc in the northwest province of South Africa.

In the center of the country lies the Great Karoo, 100,000 square miles of saltbush-covered semi-desert, carrying capacity, one sheep to five acres, the country's chief wool-producing area. In 1951, the sheep farmers received a cheque for nearly £100,000,000. This exceeds in value the country's diamond output. The tendency now among the sheepmen is to overstock and cash in while the boom lasts. The townsman rarely sees mutton, and government laboratories are unable to buy sheep for the production of "blue tongue" and other vaccines without which the flocks are in danger of being seriously depleted. More cattle die from drought and disease yearly than are slaughtered. The average yield of the dairy herds is 242 gallons per cow, per year, among the lowest in the civilized world.

Swinging across to the South-West Cape to a province as big as England lies the wheat-growing land. Describing this gully-ridden, gravel-eroded area, Professor W. J. Talbot, author of South Africa's soil-erosion classic, "Swartland and Sandveld," writes: "Soil erosion continues unabated. Losses by wind and run-off have increased as the soil structure has deteriorated and the depth of topsoil remaining has diminished. Today the

cised by magical rituals and rites, but only by the application of proved scientific methods in a spirit of idealism and service."

Just recently good advice came from Joseph L. Dougherty, U.S. agricultural attache, at the South African Agriculture Union Congress: "A succession of maize crops on the same piece of land year after year can only mean a declining soil productivity and a weakening physical condition of the soil. If continued for any length of time it can only lead to disaster. The same is true with wheat. There is a great need for green manure crops, leguminous and hay crops to offset what is taken out of the soil by grain and row crops."

FORTUNATELY, we have our Louis Bromfields on their Malabar Farms in Pleasant Valleys pointing the way to better farming. Dr. Hans Merensky, a geologist, who received £1,250,000 in discoverer's rights for finding the fabulously rich, now state-owned diamond mines in Namaqualand desert at the mouth of the Orange in South-West Africa, is now farming at Duivelskloof in the Eastern Transvaal. Here he has proved that given time, money and skill, wornout soil and tree-scalped hills can be brought back to fruition. He has

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restored the natural water sponges in the Zoutspanberg Mountains by scientific arboreal planting, abolished malaria, built irrigation dams, and shown the natives that their traditional tribal methods of grass burning and overstocking to buy more wives does not fill the corn gourd. But this man is one lone outpost in an army of soil ravagers, black and white, whose excuse is that their farming methods are directed by economics and not by ecology.

Twenty years ago this was true. When Miss Credit, that fickle jade, jilted the Wall Street brokers, the great depression wrote its scars deep across Mother Africa's black bosom, when a sheep and a sack of corn both fetched the same price—one dollar! At the same time wool sold for five cents a pound.

WHAT of the future? Signs on every hand show a new awakening. It is now realized that under constant mono-cropping, with any crop, African farmers almost totally deplete the soil of life-giving humus. This is the major problem in all South African soil erosion problems, maintaining humus content. Experiments have shown that a field under cultivation receiving 80 tons of manure an acre annually, rapidly loses its humus, oxidized by the hot sun, the dry, flaying highveld winter winds and the crop itself. In the vineyards and orange groves it has been found that disk-plowing trash instead of burning it off the cleared land is beneficial. The bitter, deep blue, pink and white lupins, and the yellow sweet variety liked by cattle, planted between the vines have proved that they enrich the soil to the tune of nearly one ton of nitrogen per acre, as well as adding useful organic matter. Experiments made by the Organic Soil Association of Southern Africa show that growing hairy vetch and alfalfa around wornout fruit trees has given them a new lease of life.

Unlike North America where the winter snowfall feeds the soil with some nitrogen, the long, dry African winters and summer downpours do just the reverse. All South African soils are deficient in nitrogen.

Another important aspect of farming under African conditions, overlooked in the past, is disintegration of soil crumb structure. It has been found, for instance, that the intensive cultivation necessary for weed control in the cultivation of peanuts has had the effect of turning virgin loam into dust. Had this fact been studied beforehand on the spot, with other local conditions, before proceeding with their grandiose, state-planned schemes in Tanganyika, the experimenters of Britain might have saved the British taxpayer a globular sum, and would have avoided the common mistake of trying to short-circuit nature. She will not be hustled anywhere without hitting back in some form or other, especially in Africa, the least productive of all the continents, where the dice are always heavily loaded against both cultivator and herdsman.



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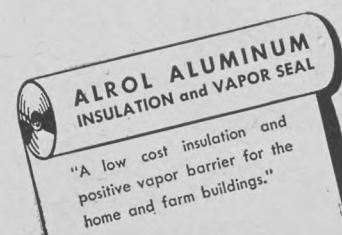
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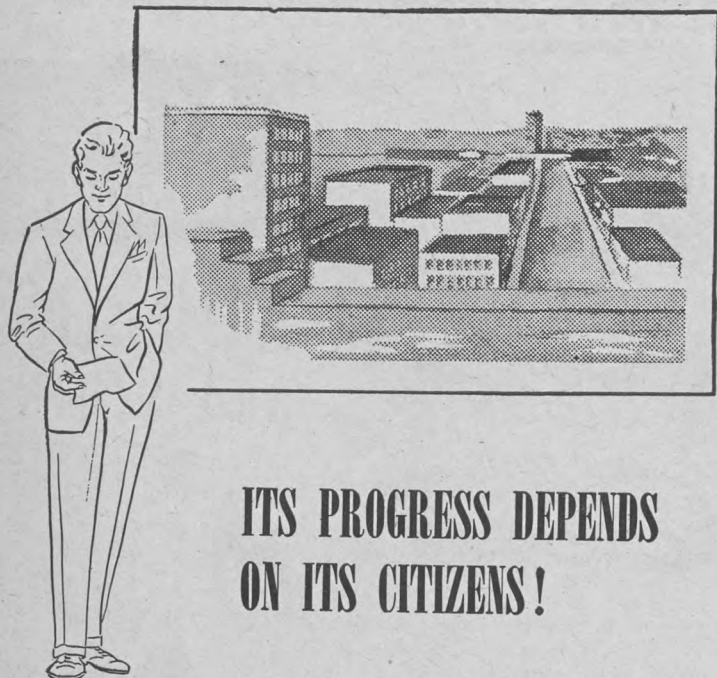


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The Hailstone Terror

*It is more amusing to read about it in print
than to be confronted with the experience*

by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

HAIL—scourge of mankind since the dawn of history—may soon be listed as one of the awe-inspiring spectacles of the past if the theories and initial experiments of a number of scientists prove sound. From Beaujolais, France, has come the good word that by using bombs and artillery shells—all "blank"—vineyard owners have been able to reduce the annual 20 to 40 per cent toll on their crops down to zero! Blank charges, dropped by plane or fired from "hail-cannon" at menacing clouds, are the instruments employed, but science is intrigued by the idea that it is the vibration engendered by the noise that keeps the hailstones from falling. It is merely an enlargement of the old device of ringing churchbells in Europe when those blue and sulphury clouds darkened the sun. Sometimes the bell-ringing warded off the storm of airborne ice; sometimes it didn't.

In the United States, where the hailstorm damage to growing crops is computed at four times the damage caused by tornadoes, science is also hard at work trying to do something about this age-old scourge of the skies. An eminent meteorologist, Dr. W. J. Humphreys, has calculated not only the cause of hailstorms but even the speed of up-draught winds necessary to sustain hailstones in the sky.

Briefly, up-rushing air currents carry with them drops of moisture which freeze in the stratosphere. The hailstone falls. But, before it reaches earth, another up-draught catches it; and high in the sky, the tiny "stone" accumulates another ring of ice. In instances the up-and-down process may be repeated from 20 to 25 times before the pellet of ice, perhaps as large as a chicken egg now, plunges to the earth. Against this menace, Dr. Humphreys has calculated, a wind of 60 miles per hour is necessary to maintain a hailstone an inch in diameter in the air. For a hailstone three inches across, a hurricane of 116 miles an hour is needed.

As every farmer in the world knows, hail is "born" in extremely hot weather. It falls in extremely "localized" areas that vary from a few hundred yards in diameter to several miles. The worst hailstorm to hit Alberta occurred in 1950 when a million acres of crop were flattened within twenty minutes. I have seen violent hailstorms so localized that a farmer owning two quarter-sections of cultivated land had one field literally plowed for him, while the other was left untouched. Hail travels in streaks, belts and is even drawn, as if magnetically, to one side of a river or another.

"There are hail areas, also," a hail insurance adjuster in Edmonton declared. "Every year, we pay out claims on them, and we expect to as long as we are in business. Other districts, as little as ten miles away, have never known hail. Nobody knows why." In the words of the same authority, "nothing is quite as heartbreaking to a farmer as to live on the edge of one of these hail areas. Every year, usually in July, he 'gets' it, while his neighbor across the road suffers only minor

damage. After awhile the unfortunate farmer believes he is cursed or something."

In Canada, the size of hailstones varies from tiny flakes to stones as big as baseballs. The usual size lies between corn kernels and sparrow eggs. Last year hail of the "baseball size" smashed windows and roofs in the Cochrane area, killed geese and even baby pigs. Crops were utterly ruined. The year before, hailstones as big as chicken eggs knocked scores of Franklin gulls from the skies at Castor, Alberta, and cut a swath a half-mile in width and 15 miles long through one of the finest crops that area has seen in years.

History is replete with even worse ordeals.

The naturalist, Charles Darwin, was caught in a hailstorm in South America. Stones the size of small apples fell from a weird sky and killed many wild animals in the vicinity.

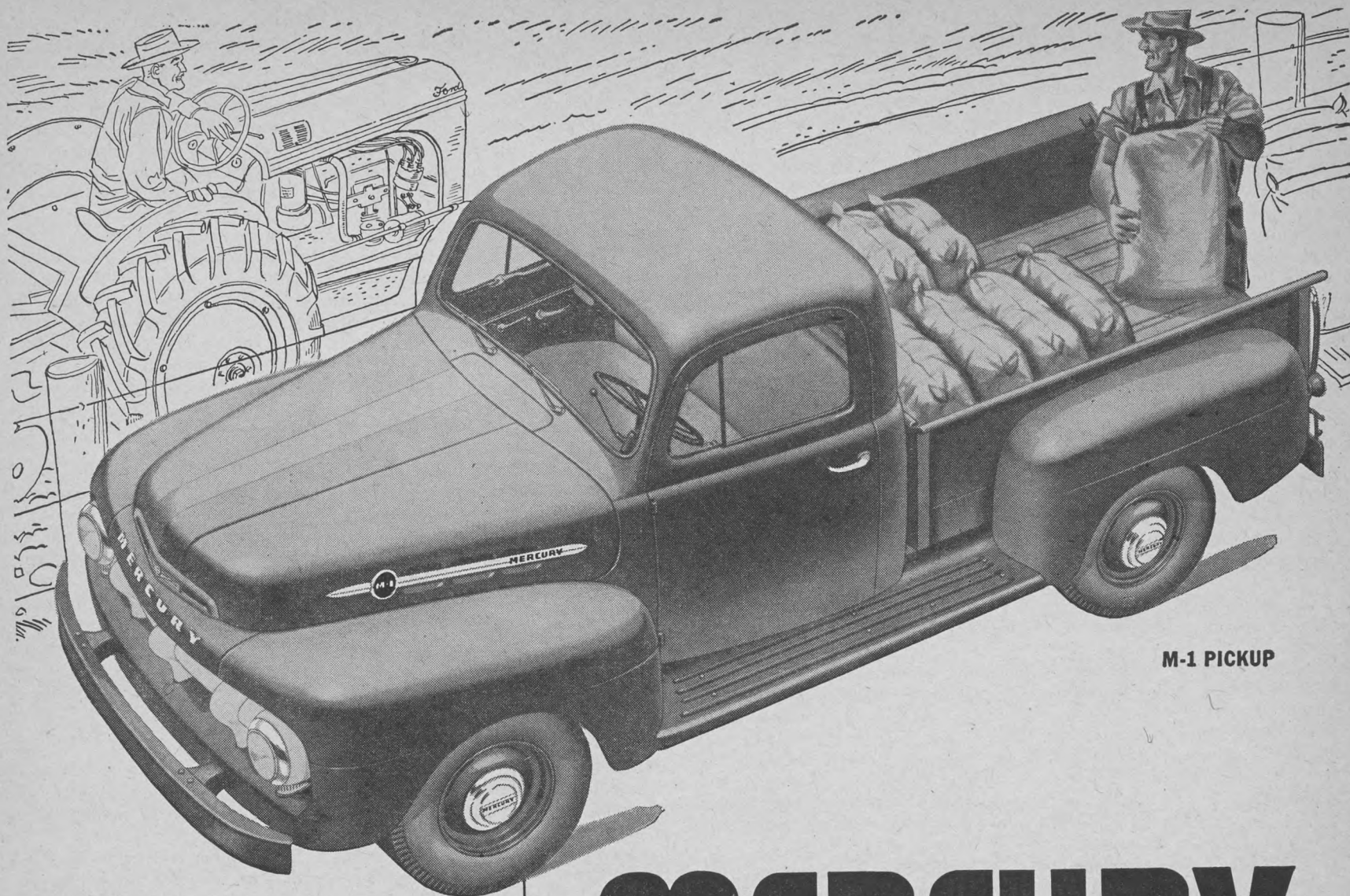
Probably the most fatal of all hailstorms, as far as human life is concerned, occurred in Moradabad, India, in 1888, when more than 200 people lost their lives. The book of Joshua describes an equally lethal hailstorm in graphic language: "They were more which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword."

In western Canada, at least, no spectacle is quite so awe-inspiring and, in a terrible way, beautiful as a violent hailstorm. Of all those the writer has been caught in, he remembers most vividly one which came up while he was making a long wagon journey across the prairies on a July day. For weeks there had been no rain. Each day a yellow sun beat down unmercifully on a yellowing earth. This afternoon, indigo clouds suddenly began piling up in the west to meet the sun. Soon the afternoon was dark. There was not even a breath of air, but suddenly the flies and day-midges were leaving the air. A herd of cattle suddenly bolted for the trees, tails out in the air, cow-bells jangling crazily. He knew the signs and quickly unhitched the horses, tying them to the wagon wheels. He crawled under the box as the first wind in days swept suddenly from the lifeless poplar scrub. Then even the wind died, and the prairie was caught in a vacuum of silence.

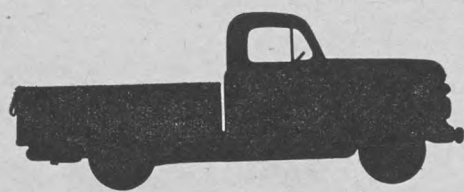
Seconds later, it was shattered with a crash like thunder. It wasn't thunder; it was hail. Stones bounced from the wagon box across the road. In twenty minutes, the storm was over and the sun was shining; the air was cool and fresh; limbs had been stripped from trees, and the landscape was a foot thick with slush, rain and ice. His team of horses had broken their halter ropes and were nowhere in sight.

He found them in the yard of a farmer who had just lost 400 acres of wheat to the devastation. He did not carry a penny of hail insurance. Like most farmers in this non-electrified region, he had no 'fridge nor ice box. But he was a true optimist.

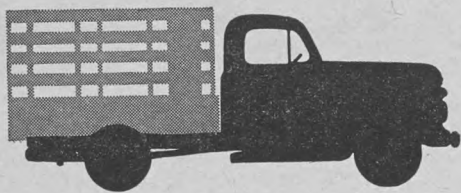
"Come on in," he invited. "The wife's making ice cream."



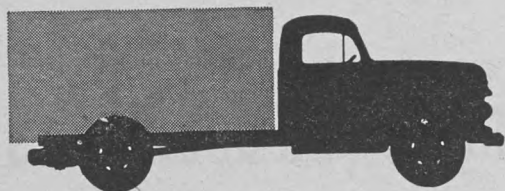
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Wild Furbearers

Continued from page 9

Game and Fisheries Branch explains what registration involves, the underlying principles, and the procedure that must be followed in establishing trap-line boundaries. After a time, during which the trappers will, presumably, have passed the word around, a second meeting is held to which trappers are asked to bring their individual claims to specific grounds. Trappers are advised not to make extravagant claims, but to ask for only the land that they have trapped consistently for a number of years. At this meeting, trappers give the department representative map sketches of where they trap. These sketches are superimposed onto a large map of the area.

If a small group of trappers are involved, the whole matter may be concluded at this second meeting. If a large group is involved, a third meeting is held for boundary settlement. In Manitoba the department does not arbitrate, on the reasoning that if the trappers make up their own minds as to what is fair and equitable, they are less likely to be disgruntled later. If two people claim a territory, the disputants will go off together and arrive at a compromise agreement, and when they come back the department will ratify the boundaries they suggest.

If the claimants could not agree, the registration would simply be delayed until they did. This exerts considerable pressure in favor of agreement, as beaver are taken on permit and none

can be taken until the lines are registered, so those who cannot agree lose income. Actually, the department has found fundamental differences of opinion as to the location of an equitable boundary extremely rare. Success achieved is a reliable measure of the value of the system, and all areas regularly trapped by white residents are now registered.

AREAS regularly trapped by Indians have presented a rather different problem. In 1945, Manitoba widened the registration of lines to take in Indian trappers and grant them the same privileges afforded the white trapper. They felt it was logical to have the Indian harvest the fur, rather than superimpose a white population onto the Indian population already living off the country. Because this involved Indians, the federal Department of Indian Affairs came into the picture. They made a grant of money to help defray the cost of development and administration; and they also named a man to sit on a "joint advisory committee" which suggested policy.

In dealing with the Indian it was necessary to modify the plan to suit the trapping practice, which is traditionally different from that of the white man. A white trapper typically stays in one area, while an Indian may trap in one area for a couple of years and then move on. In the early fur-trapping days there was enough land to permit such practice, but the man who moves today simply moves onto another trapper's line.

With this facet of the Indian's character in mind, no initial attempt was made to register their trap lines

individually; instead they were registered as a community, all the territory that one community normally trapped being included in one large area.

The boundaries of these areas are not as difficult to settle as might be expected. Each band tends to have a traditional trapping ground, the boundaries between one band's range and another's being, in all likelihood, some natural barrier. The Game Branch had each band send representatives—perhaps a chief and one or two councillors—to a central meeting place. Here again, boundaries were settled by negotiation and compromise between the different bands. White trappers within these predominantly Indian areas are given equal rights with the Indians.

The Indians have been found to be as happy about registration as the whites, and quite as conservation-conscious. In fact, these community areas are already breaking up into smaller units. The first shift was to family areas, and if the band decided they wanted a certain area registered in a family rather than a community basis, the Game Branch stood prepared to make the necessary arrangements. Some of these family lines have gone further and are now operated as individually registered lines, just as are those of the white trappers.

With a minimum of interference, registered trap lines have removed exploitation and substituted conservation in the wild-fur business. The effect of this program—a controlled harvest—has been most sharply demonstrated in the case of beaver. Ten years ago Manitoba trappers marketed 3,280 beaver pelts; last year they sold 20,000

and this year it is expected to crowd 30,000. Less than 400 beaver were trapped in Saskatchewan in 1944-45. Registration of trap lines and live trapping and transplanting of beaver were instituted in 1946, and in 1950-51 a pelt crop of 14,078 was harvested. In the last ten years the beaver catch in Alberta has more than doubled.

Admittedly, governmental policies have had more impact on beaver than on other furbearers, because more trouble is taken with beaver. Beaver that are a nuisance in settled areas are live-trapped and moved to more suitable range. Trappers are required to take a census of beaver houses on their lines, and trap the beaver on a permit system, taking from one to two beaver from each house. However, the impact has been noticeable in the yield of all furbearers.

Frank R. Butler, commissioner in the British Columbia Game Commission, has been a member of that branch for nearly 40 years, and he prepared regulations and brought in a system of registration in B.C. no less than 27 years ago.

"There is no question that the system of trap-line registration in B.C. has been responsible for the steady increase in our wild-fur production," stated Mr. Butler. "This is principally due to the fact that prior to the inception of the regulations, a licensed trapper had no assurance that any trap-line area that he held in any year could be operated by himself the following year."

"The trap-line registration does away with this because the holder of a registered trap line retains his trapping area from year to year."

SURVEY SHOWS LONGER WEAR BETTER GRIP AMONG REASONS FARMERS PREFER GOODYEARS

Almost 2 out of 3 will buy Goodyear Tractor Tires Next

In a recent survey conducted nationally by an independent research organization, farmers were asked which brand of tractor tire they would buy next.

Almost two out of three (63%) of those who replied to this question said that their next purchase will be Goodyears.

When asked to state the reasons for their choice, the greatest number expressed the opinion that Goodyear Tractor Tires wear

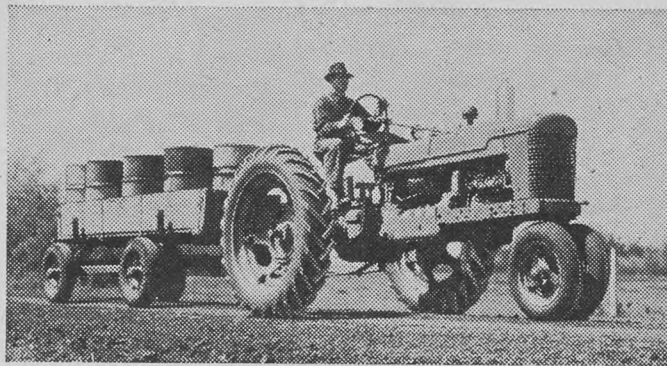
longer, provide more grip. A large percentage described them as being the "best all-round tire on the market".

Goodyear Super Sure-Grips give longer wear because their *straight lugs*, running right across the crown of the tire, are free from hooks and knobs. Instead, sharp, clean edges grip the earth firmly, prevent the wobble that causes premature wear.

Better grip is achieved by other Goodyear

features. These include the exclusive "wedge-grip", the result of setting the straight lugs closer together at the shoulder of the tire than at the centre. While the lugs are in the ground, they actually *wedge the earth between them*. This gives the Super Sure-Grip a firmer hold on the soil and provides maximum pulling power.

And traction is continuous since there are no pockets or mud traps to hold dirt—the lugs release the soil by normal flexing as the tires roll.



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The Sure-Grip Tractor Tire introduced in 1937 was the result of many years of research.

The tread design of today's Super Sure-Grips is basically unchanged from that of 1937—proof of the value of the extensive studies that preceded its introduction. But Goodyear continued to improve the Sure-Grip in other ways. These improvements resulted in the Super Sure-Grip.



Its stronger-than-ever cord body means longer service, greater resistance to injury. Up to 24% more rubber has been added to the tread to provide even longer wear.

More Farmers Use Goodyears Than Any Other Kind

While survey figures showed that 53.4% of Canadian farmers *now use* Goodyear Tractor Tires it also revealed that still more farmers are switching to Goodyears because they give much more satisfactory performance than other makes.

This was clearly established by the replies to the survey question: "When you next buy a tractor tire what make will you buy?"

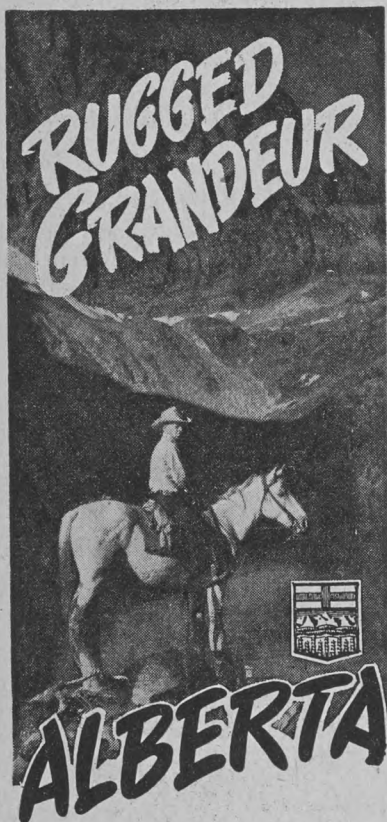
Among owners of all brands of tractor tires almost 2 out of 3 (63%) who replied said that they will buy Goodyears next.

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Beelby's Surprise

Continued from page 8

we, with three big boys growing up?"

Tom didn't know how he could keep his news from her. Perhaps, after all, he should tell her. He hated to have any secret from her. But, no, he told himself. It would be much better to surprise her with the whole story, when the sale was accomplished and the farm belonged to him.

He pushed open the door of the cafe and went in. As he saw her, sitting at a table waiting for him, he felt the familiar delight in her charm and quiet loveliness. The twins were with her. Tom frowned, with sudden irritation, as he saw that a tall thin woman in a severe black coat and hat, was sitting with them. He hung his hat on the hook by the booth, and approached them.

"I'm sorry if I kept you waiting, Mrs. Winston."

Marion's blue eyes looked up at him, and it seemed to him that her usually frank, sweet smile was a little constrained.



"You're lucky it was my ball. I'm a doctor."

"Mr. Beelby!" she said nervously. "I... I want you to meet Mrs. Winston,—Mrs. Robert Winston, Jim's brother's wife..."

"How do you do," said the strange woman, coldly inclining her head.

Tom, embarrassed and chilled, muttered, "How-do-you-do."

John regarded the thin figure of his aunt with sombre eyes. "Aunt Etta just came on the bus," he said stolidly. "We didn't know she was coming. She's going to stay two weeks."

"While Uncle Robert finishes his job up north," chimed in Jimmy. He too stared gravely at his aunt. "Aren't you, Aunt Etta?"

"Perhaps longer." The woman's slate-colored eyes in her narrow face inspected Tom.

"The service in this hotel is very poor," she said, as she picked up a paper table napkin and carefully wiped her knife, fork and spoon with it. "You can't be too careful in these public dining rooms," she went on. "I have a horror of germs."

Tom felt quite at a loss for words. This was a most unexpected and undesired situation, he was sure. As the

waitress brought plates and glasses of water, Mrs. Robert Winston said again, "Very poor service, indeed. These girls wouldn't last long in town."

Marion sighed and looked down at her plate. Her sister-in-law said sharply, "You lived in the city for many years, I understand, Mr. Beelby."

"For 30 years," he said.

"What was your object in coming out to this place?"

She fires her questions at me like a prosecuting attorney, thought Tom, struggling against the anger rising in him. Marion flashed an appealing glance at him, and for her sake he said lightly, "I liked the looks of the country."

"So you stayed," said Mrs. Winston, almost accusingly.

"Yes," said Tom, outwardly calm. "I stayed. I had no reason to return. Here's our lunch, at last..."

Mrs. Etta Winston pursed her thin lips, and after wiping her plate with another napkin, began to eat her potato salad and cold roast beef.

Then, abruptly, she said, "Do you

allow your boys to bite pieces out of their bread, Marion?"

Jimmy stared at his aunt. "If we didn't, we couldn't swallow it," he gulped.

"Don't you teach them to break off each piece before they eat it? I like to see children with manners." Jimmy's aunt looked sharply at Marion.

Jimmy turned an imploring face to his mother. He pushed the food around on his plate, then laid down his knife and fork.

"I... I d-don't think I can eat any more," he said miserably.

"Me neither." John followed his twin's example. "Can... can we..." He cast an imploring sidelong glance at his aunt, "M-may we be excused, Mom?"

Marion didn't smile. "Run along, then, boys," she said quietly.

Tom gave Jimmy a quarter. "Go over to the lunch counter and get yourselves some ice cream," he said, "but don't be all day. We have summer-fallow waiting for us at home, you know."

Mrs. Etta Winston sniffed. "No wonder the children 'worship you,'



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as Marion says. Evidently, you buy their affection."

"Look here!" said Tom hotly, then stopped, as he felt Marion's hand on his arm. "Excuse me! I had better get on over to the garage and bring the car around." He got up and pushed back his chair. He hadn't finished his lunch, either.

"Etta's suitcases are in the lobby of the hotel," said Marion, as Tom went off. As he glumly piled the luggage into the trunk of the old car, Jimmy and John joined him.

"Know what?" said Jimmy, "This is the first time I've ever been glad there's school tomorrow. Boy, isn't she an old battle-axe? Gosh, I wish she'd never come."

"Hush, Jimmy! Mrs. Winston is your aunt. You should have respect for her." Tom, outwardly correcting, inwardly concurring, dropped the lid of the trunk.

"Heck!" said Jimmy, and he sighed, "She's only Dad's brother's wife. That's a lot different from being Mom's sister, isn't it?"

"Her!" John's tone was emphatic. "She couldn't be Mom's sister. 'Tisn't possible."

AS the days went by, Tom realized acutely the truth of young John's observation. Anyone as different from Marion as Mrs. Etta Winston would be hard to find, he told himself, as he tramped morosely along the muddy road east of Cloverdell, about a week later.

It was raining. It had been raining for three days, and Tom, clad in a raincape and oilskin fisherman's cap, looked up glumly as he was hailed by Mike Gilbraith.

"Hi!" The tall figure of Tom's ex-flying officer neighbor overtook him. "What are you doing out here?" Mike looked curiously at Tom.

"Walking off my bad temper. If it isn't bad enough having that woman at the farm, now we have rotten weather, too. I stick around the barn and the garage as long as I can, but I can't stay out there all the time." Tom stopped and, taking out his big white handkerchief, wiped the moisture from his glasses.

"Situation gets no better?" Mike's tone was sympathetic.

Tom shook his head, and big raindrops fell from the edge of his cap. "She looks at me as if I were a fortune hunter after Marion's money," he said hotly. "I wouldn't care, but she's making the kids' lives miserable."

"It's a wonder Marion doesn't tick her off," conjectured Mike.

"I wondered why she didn't," said Tom, "until she told me she couldn't. She's so good-hearted. You know Marion, Mike. She can't be mean to anyone."

Tom thought, as he spoke, of the evening two days before, when Marion had come out to the machine shed, ostensibly hunting a hen that was laying away. Tom, smarting under some of Aunt Etta's caustic remarks at supper time, had taken refuge in the shed to cool off.

"Tom," Marion had said appealingly, as he turned from working on the tractor, his thin face still flushed with anger, "please don't be too upset by what Etta says. She doesn't really mean half of it."

"I don't know why or how you put up with her, why you let her bully the

boys, and take her impudence," Tom said hotly.

Marion's big blue eyes had been troubled. "Poor Etta," she said, "she's had so much misery in her life. She lost her two children when they were small, in a dreadful accident. I always feel so sorry for her. I can't help it. I know I'm a little soft. I should be firmer, I guess . . ."

Tom had looked at her, her brown curly hair spangled with raindrops, her eyes as blue as her bright raincoat. The angry frown disappeared from his face as he said, "All right, I guess if you can put up with it, I can; but I hate to see her get after the boys, and I know it bothers you."

"It doesn't worry me as long as I know you're not too upset," Marion said gently. Tom had felt fine again, and grinned at her in his usual genial fashion.

"And soon, now, she will be gone. Things will be just the same as they always were." Marion had flashed him a radiant smile. Then from the kitchen had come Aunt Etta's querulous voice calling, "Marion! Where are you?"



"Yes, dear, there are such things as milkweeds. But don't worry, they'll never replace us!"

NOW, remembering, Tom said to Mike, "I guess Marion hopes Aunt Etta will go home soon."

"Do you think she will?" Mike looked around. "What d'you know? It's stopped raining! There's a break in the clouds."

"Wish there'd be a break in my clouds," said Tom. "It wouldn't surprise me right now if that woman never left. Maybe her husband has run off and left her. I wouldn't blame him."

Mike laughed. "Well if things get too tough at Cloverdell, come and stay with me for a few days."

"I couldn't. Pete's studying hard. His Grade XII exams come at the end of June, only two weeks off, you know."

Mike said, "It's too bad. Especially when you have the Douglas place on your mind, too. What's the news about that, Tom?"

Tom stared at him. "How did you know I was after that place? I never told anyone."

"Elementary, my dear Watson," laughed Mike. "I was in Lyndon yesterday, and I heard a certain lady asking where Mr. Beelby might be found. In fact, I was the person she asked."

"You were?" Tom almost forgot his trouble as he said, "Was it Mrs. St. Clair? What's she like?"

"She's very smart, good looking, around 38, I should judge. Sophisticated type. I can't understand why

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"Do you have to be rich to get a share?"

"No, the Company is owned by many people like Doctor Smith and Mrs. Munroe, and the grocer and the street car conductor. No one owns more than a very small part."



"Have you a share in it, Dad?"

"No, son—but yet, in a way I have a share, too. I own life insurance to protect Mother and you. The money I pay to the insurance company each year is invested in many things, including shares in the Nickel Company. So actually Inco is owned by most everybody."



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anyone so obviously successful would bother about coming out into the country to sell an old rundown farm."

"Why do you think she is coming, then?"

Mike looked quizzically at Tom. "I met her at Walter Hertz's. Apparently she knew him. Anyway, she seemed quite anxious to meet the fabulous Mr. Beelby."

Tom flushed, and gave Mike a baleful glance. "You sap! You're kidding me."

"All right! But when the charming Mrs. St. Clair appears, don't say I didn't warn you." Mike saluted, and went off along the road toward his home, laughing as he went.

Tom turned and retraced his steps toward Cloverdell. The clouds had broken. The sky in the west was softly blue, and streamers of pink and gold appeared. The leaves of the poplars and elders at the roadside were beautiful in their shining newly washed green. Robins and whitethroated sparrows chirped happily in the sudden return of sunshine. Tom stood for a minute looking toward the farm. He thought how lucky he was to be there, Aunt Etta or no Aunt Etta.

Jimmy and John ran to meet him as he entered the driveway of Cloverdell. "Mr. Beelby, there's a piece of the gate come loose," said Jimmy. "I got the hammer and nails. Can we help you fix it?"

"Where's Pete?" asked Tom, "and what's he doing?"

"He's not feeling so good. He's got a headache and he feels hot. Aunt Etta thinks spots are coming out on him." John fished in his pocket. "I got nails, too."

"I think he ate too many strawberries," announced Jimmy. "Or maybe it's Aunt Etta made him feel sick. Look, we brought a piece of board for the gate."

Tom looked at the gate, where a board had broken at the top. He took off his raincoat and cap, then swung around as John said excitedly, "Hey, there's a big blue car stopping here. Gee! Some car. It's got a B.C. licence."

There was a car stopping in the driveway, its shiny magnificence splashing heavily through the mud. Jimmy's hazel eyes were round with wonder. "Gosh! A lady driving! Who can it be?"

Tom wished the boys were anywhere else but there, just at the moment. He was sure that the driver of the car must be Mrs. St. Clair. He hoped that she would not say anything about the farm in front of the boys.

"Er . . . er, boys, I think you had better run along to the house, and see how Pete's feeling," he said.

John said, "Oh, he's not so bad. Just hot, and a bit spotty. Don't feel like work, I guess."

"Can't we wait and see what the lady wants?" begged Jimmy.

"The lady has come to see me," said Tom, desperately. "She is a friend of mine. She will be going back to town right away, so perhaps you should run along to the house."

"Okay," said Jimmy, and the boys turned reluctantly and walked slowly down the drive toward the house, not without turning around several times, and glancing back with curious eyes.

Tom went toward the car. An extremely good-looking woman watched

his approach, and said, "You must be Mr. Beelby. Mr. Gilbraith said. I should find you accompanied by two small boys."

"I'm afraid I sent them off in a hurry. They are grand youngsters, but a little inquisitive, like all children," Tom smiled.

THE woman in the expensively simple grey suit, with the tiny feathered scrap of grey hat on her dark hair, said, "I don't know much about children, I'm afraid. I'm not particularly interested in them. I am Mrs. St. Clair. I understand you wish to purchase my farm, the old Douglas place."

Tom replied, I do want to buy the farm, but as perhaps your lawyer told you, I do not have \$3,500 cash. I could pay \$2,000 now, and the balance over a period of time."

The woman in the driver's seat of the car said, "The buildings are poor, and the fences in need of repair, I am told."

"It is weedy, very dirty," said Tom, but the soil is good." He laughed, rather ruefully. "I shouldn't be telling you that, should I?"

Mrs. St. Clair regarded him thoughtfully. "It fits in with what I have heard about you." Then, "You are in partnership with Mrs. Winston, at Cloverdell Farm?"

"Sort of," said Tom, "but her share of the partnership is much greater than mine. That is why I would like to have another quarter section to add to it."

She smiled at him. "I am a business woman, Mr. Beelby," she said, "and of course I would have liked cash for the farm. But I think, taking into consideration what I have heard about you, that \$2,000 cash will be acceptable to my husband and myself." She went on, "Perhaps you will see Mr. Wilkins at some date soon, and give him your cheque, when he will make out the agreement of sale and arrange terms for the balance."

Tom felt as though he wanted to rush to the house and tell Marion his news. "Thank you," he said quietly, "I'll get in touch with Mr. Wilkins, very shortly."

He wished Mrs. St. Clair would go, but she seemed in no hurry, and sat looking toward the buildings of Cloverdell. Then, as Tom watched her, impatiently wondering why she didn't leave, she said, "I understand that you were a bookkeeper for quite a while."

"For 30 years. I hated it. I always wanted to farm."

"You have never thought of returning to bookkeeping?"

Tom said, "I did think about it, once, but decided against it." Why didn't she drive off, he wondered, and let him go to the house?

"I'll come to the point," said Mrs. St. Clair, her dark eyes looking directly at Tom. "We need a good bookkeeper badly, out at our tourist camp in the Okanagan Valley. My husband has too much to do as it is. I suppose you wouldn't care about taking the position? We would pay \$300 a month."

As Tom stared at her, his eyes behind the thick lenses of his glasses wide with astonishment, she said, "It wouldn't be like keeping books in the city. The surroundings are quite lovely. The scenery is very beautiful."

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Tom looked away across the garden to where stood the house among the trees and flowers. In that house were the people he loved best in all the world. But there was no doubt that Mrs. St. Clair's offer was attractive. He could pay off the money owing on the farm, and do additional clearing and breaking, with a salary of \$300 a month.

But how could Pete manage all alone? It was impossible. And the whole purpose of the purchase of the Douglas farm would be ruined. He couldn't go to Marion and say, "Look! I've bought a farm. Now I'm going to take a bookkeeping job for a year or two."

Yet he debated mentally, his mind in a turmoil.

Then Mrs. St. Clair said, "It isn't as though you had any real ties here, is it?"

That shook Mr. Beelby out of the haze of indecision that enveloped him. No ties! When he was bound to Cloverdell by ties of friendship, love and confidence, the splendid companionship that for the last two-and-a-half years had made up his whole world. He could never explain to another just how real they were to him.

He shook his head, and took his big white handkerchief out of the pocket of his blue shirt, and wiped the lenses of his glasses. His steady grey eyes looked at Mrs. St. Clair.

black coat and hat, and behind her came Jimmy and John, carrying her two suitcases.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed. "I am so glad to see you. The boys said Mr. Beelby's friend was out from town, and was going back to Lyndon right away. Please, may I go with you?"

Tom stood, his mouth and eyes open in incredulous amazement. Mrs. St. Clair said, "Why, certainly, you may ride with me to Lyndon, but ... who? What?" She turned to Tom. "This ... is this Mrs. Winston?"

Tom, regaining his power of speech, introduced the ladies. Mrs. St. Clair inclined her head. Aunt Etta smiled more graciously than Tom had ever seen her do, and said cordially, "How do you do?"

SUDDENLY Tom felt anxious. Where was Marion? It was not like her to not be on hand to welcome a coming guest, or to attend a departing one.

"Where is your mother, Jimmy?" he asked quickly. "What's wrong?"

"It's Pete," Jimmy's eyes were big and mournful. "It's Pete. He's come out all over spots. He's sick."

"Scarlet fever! That's what it is," snapped Aunt Etta. "High temperature. Rash all over him. Scarlet fever! I want to get out of here as soon as I can."

"Scarlet fever?" Tom felt as if someone had hit him a swift blow in the solar plexus. Pete, with his Grade XII exams coming in two weeks!

Mrs. St. Clair, standing beside Tom, said, "I don't think I will bother Mrs. Winston just now, I think we should go." She held out her hand to Tom. "Good-bye again, Mr. Beelby."

Tom stood, her hand in his, looking down at her, but hardly seeing her. Somehow, everything seemed to be muddled in his mind. If Peter were ill ... Pete ...

"Come along, Mrs. Winston," said Mrs. St. Clair. "There are ten muddy miles between here and Lyndon."

Tom, although anxious to get into the house and up to Pete, came out of his daze long enough to escort Aunt Etta to the car, and stow her suitcases safely away. Then, to his great surprise, as he was turning to leave, Mrs. Etta Winston said brusquely through the open window, "Take good care of Marion, Mr. Beelby. Those boys can look after themselves."

Tom stared at her in amazement. His eyes met Mrs. St. Clair's, alight with interest, and the car slid forward down the drive. Tom, oblivious of his years, ran to the house, the twins bounding after him.

Up the stairs they clattered to Pete's room. There was Marion, standing by Pete's bed, her face a study in conflicting emotions.

"Has ... has she gone?" she said faintly.

"Aunt Etta? She certainly has! How's Pete?" Tom looked with worried eyes at the flushed face of the boy in the bed. Pete's eyes looked bright, to Tom. Maybe, he thought, scarlet fever brightened instead of dulling them. Suddenly a deep flush crept over Marion's face, and she sat down on the foot of Pete's bed. "It's ... it's ..."

"What is it?" said Tom gently, "and don't you think we should get the doctor right away?"

Pete sat up. "Oh, for goodness' sake, tell him, Mother. Or, let me!"



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"Mom—did you see my arrows and target?"

"I'm afraid I'm not interested in any bookkeeping position," he said. "You see, I don't want to leave Cloverdell." To himself, he said stoutly, even with Aunt Etta, it's still home.

"Well then," said Mrs. St. Clair, "we shall have to look elsewhere, I suppose." She smiled pleasantly, and put out a very slender grey-gloved hand. "I shall say 'Good-bye,' Mr. Beelby, and I am very pleased to have met you."

It seemed to Tom rather cold and unfeeling to let Mrs. St. Clair drive back to Lyndon along muddy roads, without some show of hospitality; and he found himself saying reluctantly—

"Won't you come into the house, and meet Mrs. Winston? Perhaps you would like some coffee before you return to Lyndon?"

Mrs. St. Clair looked doubtful. "I don't know Mrs. Winston," she said, "but ... Very well, Mr. Beelby, for a minute."

She got out of the car, and together they walked along the drive to the house. But as they reached the flagged path that led through the flowers to the kitchen door, the door opened and out dashed Aunt Etta. She had on her

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Tom looked helplessly from one to the other. "Tell me what?"

MARION looked at him. Her eyes fell, and the long dark lashes swept her cheeks. Then she lifted her eyes to Tom's. "Pete," she said resolutely, at last, "has a severe case of rash brought on by eating too many strawberries. But you know how Etta is about germs? She was sure it was something catching, and she decided that she had to leave right away."

Marion looked, thought Tom, like a little girl caught stealing jam. "Is ... is that all?" he said helplessly.

"All," chortled Pete, from the bed,

"except that I helped it a bit with this." He produced a bit of red crayon from his pyjama pocket. "Really made some good spots, didn't it?"

"Well, I'll be . . ." Tom sat down on the edge of the window seat, and laughed until he had to take out his big handkerchief and wipe his glasses. Jimmy and John turned handsprings until they collapsed on the floor. Marion joined in the hilarious, releasing laughter, almost hysterically.

Then suddenly she stopped, pushed back the golden-brown curls from her forehead, and said, "Well, we all said that something should be done about Aunt Etta. Pete really was a bit sick,

though. And I just found out about the crayons, and his eating too many strawberries. They give him a rash every time. I could have told her, but I didn't. So it seems that we all helped Etta to make up her mind to go. Your visitor, Tom, even provided the car at just the right moment, to take her to town."

Pete, with wide innocent eyes, nodded solemnly, "And Mr. Beelby has been mooching around lately, so quiet and mysterious . . ."

"With a strange and pretty lady visiting him, so Jimmy and John tell me," contributed Marion, her blue eyes smiling teasingly.

"Who was your friend, Mr. Beelby?" asked Jimmy. "You said that she came just specially to see you. Gee, Mom, you should have seen her car!"

Tom thrilled at the frankly curious look in Marion's eyes, and to the fact that she did not reprove Jimmy for his personal question. For a long moment he savored, to the full, the thought that Marion cared a little that another woman had come to see him.

"Well," said Tom slowly, "it's a long story, and we are all in it." He jubilantly thought, as four pairs of curious eyes were turned to him, what a grand story it was going to be, and how he would enjoy its telling.



the "Matron of Honor"

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The Countrywoman

THERE was a Citizens' Planning Conference, representative of the three prairie provinces, in Winnipeg, during the third week of May. It was sponsored by the Community Planning Association of Canada (CPAC) incorporated in October 1946 and actively functioning since 1947. That body was formed to get facts, distribute information and foster public understanding of the benefits to communities of good planning. At first it was chiefly concerned with new building—and 85 per cent of the new building done since the war has been in the towns and cities of Canada.

Five basic questions asked by planners were put to the meeting by Murray Zides, Planning Director for the Province of Saskatchewan:

1. Where are we and how did we get here?
2. What is likely to happen if we do nothing?
3. Where do we want to go?
4. How do we go where we want to go, with the means at hand or which we can contrive?
5. How do we keep headed in the direction we have decided to go?

It was most fitting that at this prairie regional meeting that planners should hear the dramatic story of PFRA's program and accomplishments. It represents the combined planning and efforts of Canadian governments, national, provincial and local. Respecting the rights and desires of each, it has accomplished 46,951 projects, in the period between 1935 and 1951; expended many millions of dollars on dug-outs, dams, water control, irrigation and conversion of former grainland into pastures and the subsequent resettlement and rehabilitation of thousands of families. It has served to bring about "balance" in agriculture.

The program has had repercussions in the economy of every province and has contributed largely to the growing stability of Canada's economy. What Canada has done in the dryland farming area and water control is known abroad and many queries come from Britain, Australia and other countries about our plan and its results. It started as a result of the devastating effects of the drought in the '30's and information has been gleaned from every available source. The amazing story and the underlying philosophy were ably presented by Dr. L. B. Thomson, Director of PFRA, on the opening morning. His talk fairly bristled with significant statements. Because they are lifted from the context and not arranged in the logical argument, I omit in some cases direct quotations. "Water is the key to almost every action of the community."

"If we had had the basic information which we have today, we could have done a much better job of planning our towns and cities. Too often people have thought of water after a town is planned. The old attitude was to build the town first and get the water afterwards."

Land and water are valuable assets in the economy. One should be balanced against the other. Getting water and taking it away is a problem not only of the farmlands but of the town and city. It calls for the planning engineer and financial assistance. It is a problem of business and of industry, of the development of hydro-electric power and its use for the amenities of living. There

We are made aware of some of the factors that go into good community planning through a Citizens' Planning Conference for the prairie region

by AMY J. ROE

is a need of the appreciation of the necessity of welding of business and agriculture in our planning for the future.

"A new era is beginning. We are learning to work together and to maintain local autonomy. With proper leadership we carry that forward into town planning for the future." We have much still to do in resettlement and rehabilitation of people, in reclamation of lands from flooding. Every time a stream is "cut" or "bent" or a dam built, we have to consider the possible effect elsewhere.

"Good towns and communities do not just happen," C. L. Fisher, chairman of the opening session, pointed out. "Well-planned projects come into the picture. Rapid growth is not sufficient, we need

planning and foresight. We should not put emphasis on the evils of the past but rather on guidance of future growth."

Edmonton was cited as a city which has absorbed 10,000 new people, each year, for the past ten years, and has seen 1,500 new buildings erected in a year. Town planning has become an integral part of its civic administration, has a staff of 16 and is provided with an annual budget of \$65,000—which amounts to 47 cents cost per capita. Noel Dant, Town Planner for Edmonton, with many years of training and experience in Britain and the United States, urged that legislation and control of planning "evolve" as needs arise and experience comes, much as has been done in Britain. We need to do considerable "thinking" before we proceed to ask for and set down legislation. Maps are necessary, as are geographical information, population studies and the history of a community.

Harold Clark, Toronto, president of CPAC, spoke on The Citizen's Role in Planning, pointing out that there are evidences on every side that Canada's economy is expanding—new wealth from minerals, oils and industry, increase in capital equipment to produce more goods and services. In 1867, the population of Canada numbered some three million—80 per cent being rural. In 1951 there was 14 million population with 60 per cent rural. The citizen has an important role in helping to shape the pattern of his community. "Looking into the past, understanding the present and viewing the future," he forms certain convictions. Everything done is the result of a "choice" either of himself or someone else. Planning is not an end in itself. The appeal is in a purpose or groups of purposes.

A citizens' committee can give guidance to officials elected to municipal or provincial governments, who are often too busy to plan. The citizens' body can roam and explore beyond official boundaries. Mr. Clark gave a cross-section view of how citizens are participating in community planning in the various provinces of Canada and made a plea for support of various provincial and district boards and their work. Another speaker said that a good community plan is a "tool" which should be used. Too often it was made, admired for a while, then filed and forgotten. Public officials are too often all for planning as long as nothing is done about the planning.

Alan H. Armstrong, Executive Director of CPAC, with headquarters at 56 Lyons St., Ottawa, pointed out that whole towns had been planned and built to meet the needs of remote single enterprises: mining, lumbering, pulp, or oil industries. There have been 138 such communities built in Canada. These "new" towns are as typically and distinctively Canadian as our national emblem—the beaver.

Community planning has a responsibility to industry as factories add to the pay roll and help pay taxes. L. E. Ostrander, Industrial Commissioner for Canadian National Railways, spoke of lines being extended into the far north to serve mines. Every factor affecting industry and the workers who will make their homes there must be taken into consideration.



An outdoor checker game at Clear Lake, Manitoba.

Your Move

Outdoor checker board provides interesting occupation for young and old

by MOLLY McFADDEN

IT would move you to build an outdoor checker game if you could see the one at Riding Mountain National Park, Clear Lake, Manitoba, and also the one in Stanley Park, Vancouver. It is a game enjoyed by young and old and keeps one outdoors where Mother Nature does all her good work tuning up tired bodies.

The checker platforms are made of cement cut into squares about 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. There are eight squares to a side, sixty-four in all, as in the usual game, and every other one is painted red. A wooden curbing surrounds the whole.

The checkers themselves are 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and three inches thick, cut from a round log. Half the required number are painted white and the other half black. Extra checkers for Kings, to replace the uncrowned checkers, are cut five inches thick.

In the center of each checker there is a large hook like the type used to hang hammocks on. Short poles with a similar hook in one end are supplied for lifting the checkers from one

position to another. The hook in the pole hooks into the hook in the checker and it is easily lifted without too much bending.

A small house with shelves in it forms a safe abode for the checkers and hooked poles when they are not in use.

Seats may be built for spectators, providing they promise to refrain from so-called helpful comments or back-seat driving. The spectator seats at Clear Lake are placed at a higher altitude than the game itself, thus enabling the interested parties to obtain a clearer view of the progress of the game.

There is a certain amount of exercise connected with the game, lifting the poles and moving the checkers about, and it also provides an attractive addition to the beauty of your grounds. Therefore, the game does three things: keeps you outdoors, gives you exercise and adds color to your surroundings. Keeping the young folks and children in their own home yards may be added to this.

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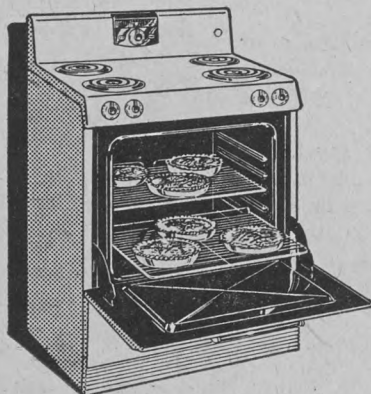
Simply move Divider to bottom position and you have one big oven that is twice as large. Holds a 30-pound turkey—or two pies, a large casserole, and a dozen baked potatoes, all at the same time!

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Torn Sleeves

The reaching and stretching of housework causes the strain

WHEN we consider the amount of reaching, pulling, lifting and carrying done in an average day's work in the house we realize the value of a dress that allows freedom of action. For comfort and good wearing qualities a housedress must permit easy reaching, unhampered arm movements and it must be comfortable at all times. When relaxed the dress must return effortlessly to its natural position. Reasonably easy ironing is the fifth prerequisite.

The first signs of real wear in a housedress are in the sleeve area. This is not surprising when we realize that in every household task, strain wrinkles appear in the sleeves and back of the average dress. In some they appear in the sleeve alone, in others in the sleeve and bodice whether just back of, in front of, or under the sleeve.

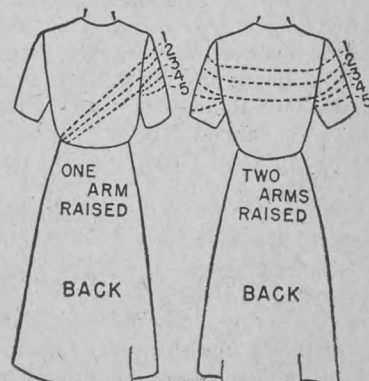
The location of the strain on the sleeves and bodice depends mainly on the position of the arms. As you lift your arms over your head wrinkles appear high up on the back bodice and across the top of each sleeve. If both arms are raised the lines stretch horizontally across the dress, if one arm is raised the wrinkles radiate from the sleeve area to the seam joining skirt and blouse at the opposite underarm.

The lines of strain move lower down in the bodice and sleeve areas as the arms are swung down until, at a straight forward position, the pull across the back and sleeves is directly in line with the deepest point of the armseye. A "forward and down" position puts the strain on the sleeve only.

Tests prove that the "arms forward" motion is repeated at least five times as often as any other. The strain then is five times as great at the underarm armseye seam and ease of movement is especially important for this position. The first signs of wear will probably be from this seam into the bodice back and front as well as into the sleeve. To mend it is difficult and even then will not last long unless the amount of pull is reduced.

The illustration below shows the location of the strain on sleeve and back of a dress corresponding to the height at which the arms are raised. Positions correspond to the numbers in the diagram as follows:

1. Arms overhead.
2. Arms upward.
3. Arms forward.
4. Arms swinging to sides.
5. Arms forward and down.



Reaching and stretching cause these strain wrinkles.

—Reproduced from *Sleeves for Work Dresses* by Clara W. Edaburn, Oregon State College Bulletin.

Consider the House Dress

A study of the homemaker's needs and preferences in house dresses brings out interesting points in choice of suitable designs and materials

by LILLIAN VIGRASS



Dress design with underarm bias gusset. For description see pattern page.

Care in selecting a small, well-spaced design in fabric will result in a dress that is flattering to the mature figure. Very large flowery prints tend to increase one's apparent size. Many of them give a spotty, unflattering effect and all of them should be left for the tall, slim figure. White collar and cuffs do much to give a crisp, fresh look but they are not essential. Bright bias binding or rick-rack braid placed at points of accent launder easily and make for smartness.

In choice of styles a vertical line is usually chosen to meet the needs of the mature figure and a half-size pattern often gives a better fit. A lower open neckline was preferred by almost all those interviewed. A simple tailored, roll or convertible collar was first choice. As to front openings, a side zipper with a slip-on or button-to-the-waist-style dress was about equal in popularity to the hem-to-neckline closing. The buttons and buttonholes wear out more quickly and

laundering is more difficult on the latter, but this point is balanced by the ease of putting on and removing the dress.

Few women feel comfortably and attractively dressed in a sleeveless style. A short sleeve is preferred by the woman with the mature figure and by the girl with the thin arm. The separate belt with a buckle was preferred and buttons down the dress front or a side zipper are the favorite closings.

GORED skirts are the neatest for general housewear; many women find them becoming and they are comfortable. If pockets are desired—and they are handy in spite of the fact they are inclined to catch and tear—they are best when placed fairly high on the skirt and close to the front, so they will not catch from the sides.

Comments of women on the questionnaire indicated that there was need for improvement in sleeve design allowing easy arm movement. When

one lifts her arms over her head a wide wrinkle appears across the back of the average house dress. A strain is put on the material across the top of each sleeve. As the arms are swung forward the strain is then shifted to the underarm and a tear, if it appears, will be at the armseye seam, extending into both bodice and sleeve sections. Considering all the arm motions involved in household tasks—reaching, lifting, pulling and pushing—it is no wonder that the sleeves of a dress go first.

A work dress should allow one to reach and permit easy movement without any strain in the sleeve area. It should be comfortable and relatively easy to iron. With these points in mind, sleeves were studied and tested. The findings were used in designing a more comfortable and longer-wearing house dress.

An underarm bias gusset, extending from the cuff of the sleeve to anywhere from four inches below the armseye to the waist, was found to give the best in comfort and wearing ability under ordinary working conditions. This bias strip has a natural stretch, allowing greater freedom of movement. It may be set into any garment now on hand or included in the next house dress made. It also has possibilities of incorporation into children's clothing and men's shirts.

To make the bias gusset cut a bias strip four inches wide plus seam allowances (a total of five and one-quarter inches) and the combined length of sleeve and blouse at the underarm seam. Remove a two-inch strip from the underarm of each of the front and back bodice pieces and each side of the underarm sleeve. Set the sleeve in the armseye as usual and insert the bias strip the full length of the short sleeve and underarm of the bodice. The strip may be narrowed to three inches at one end for a slender waist, it may be gathered slightly as it is attached to the skirt to allow for a low, full bust or it may be widened at the sleeve to allow for a heavy upper arm.

With a side placket or zipper closing the bias insert should reach only to within one-half inch of the top of the placket. For a long sleeve extend the piece only four or five inches along the sleeve underarm.

Other types of sleeves that allow free arm movement include the sleeve with the top pleat, a buttoned sleeve that can be left undone for freer action and the sleeve with the top slash opening.

Sleeves that are overlapped at the underarm or at the top of the arm will give easily as the arm is lifted or brought forward, and a dress with a yoke and sleeve in one, especially if cut on the bias, will give easily with arm movements.

HOUSE dresses are important to every homemaker. A fresh, crisp appearance helps to give one a bright and happy outlook for the day. A comfortable, well-fitted dress makes any household task seem a little lighter.

House dresses, in fact, were considered of sufficient importance to have prompted Oregon State College to make a special study of the homemaker's needs. A questionnaire was sent out to a group of specially selected Oregon women, followed by a personal survey. The project took two years, during which designs were tested for comfort and wearing qualities. The homemaker's personal preferences were studied and related to a new-design dress.

The wide variety of uses expected of the house dress is rather surprising. Not only is it worn in the kitchen and for the morning chores but it is desirable that it be suitable for shopping, for informal meetings at the church or school or to wear when the neighbors drop in for a cup of tea.

Each woman interviewed considered attractiveness an important feature and nearly twice as many preferred an attractive style to one which was less attractive but easier to launder. The modern house dress is essentially a work garment but not just a "uniform" as was the Hoover dress of a decade or so ago. It is far more attractive, just as practical and, in comparison, a joy to wear.

The number of house dresses you have will depend on your own needs and preferences but frequent changes will keep you spry and span throughout the warm summer months. There is something reassuring, too, about knowing there is a fresh, crisp house dress ready to slip on at a moment's notice, that

can be easily laundered again if the family car or the children's sticky hands leave a smudge or two.

When sewn at home one can combine good fit and good design into a relatively inexpensive cotton dress. A becoming print material can be chosen, preshrunk if necessary, and the desired style can be made by the home dressmaker. Many ready-made dresses are pretty at first, but the lower-priced ones are apt to fade, many shrink and upon washing, the material seems to lose "body."

Dark prints show less muss and soil than the light ones. They look more dressy but in the low-price range they often fade in the sunlight, in washing or from perspiration. Watch for a "color fast" mark on the selvedge or for "vat dyed" labels. They will stand up better to everyday wear. Gingham, chambrays and other yarn-dyed materials show the least fading of all but the plain-color cottons show stains and spots more readily.



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Travelling with Children

Some tips to parents for taking small tots on a long tour in the family car

by SALLY SINCLAIR

"MY idea of a holiday is not driving five thousand miles with two small children!" I said emphatically the first time my husband suggested we drive home to Ontario from Alberta for our vacation.

"It would be wonderful, but with David only three-and-one-half years and Peter 18 months—well—" I said rather wistfully the second time the matter was brought up.

"Golly, do you think we could do it and still enjoy the trip ourselves?" I was weakening.

"Well, okay. I don't know how it'll turn out but we'll just go and hope for the best." I had committed myself.

We would be on the road six days and I tried to think of what I, as Mother, would have to contend with and so plan accordingly. The children had never spent a night out of their own little cribs and consequently, I had had no experience of any sort with make-do equipment or of coping with broken routine.

The first consideration was how best to arrange ourselves in the car. Ours is a club coupe and with luggage that had to see us through for a month, there wasn't room for any of the extras that would make Mother's lot easier. We decided that small David and my husband would sit in the front and Peter and I in the rear. We had experimented with a car-seat for Peter but, somehow, he always tipped it forward and would land on the floor in a fury of frustration and terror. I couldn't imagine having him "loose" in the back so we bought a fair-sized second-hand wicker cradle, sawed off the rockers, affixed a harness which allowed him to sit or lie down and raised the mattress so that he could easily see out of the windows.

We had left Alberta and were driving down the main thoroughfare of our first Montana city when the first problem came up.

"Me wanna go bathroom," announced David.

I rummaged through the baskets and boxes that encased my legs and triumphantly brought forth the baby's potty which I had, with dazzling forethought, brought along for just such an emergency.

"No, that's Peter's. Me go bathroom, bathroom." David began to jump up and down and banged against my husband's arm, almost sending us into the ditch.

We quickly pulled into the filling station which was to be the first of a million such stops. But I recommend this for, though it may add a few hours to your trip, it also enables the children, not to mention Mother, to exercise briefly many times a day. In my experience, I attribute my children's sound sleep, good appetite, regular bowel movements and general happy dispositions to these few moments out of the car.

THE next thing was our first meal en route. We found that a decent looking place always paid-off by having a high chair in which I thankfully placed Peter. He had his baby food, which was always obligingly warmed

for us, and was still on evaporated milk. The rest of us had dinner at night—always a good hot meal—and for lunch, a salad or sandwich. Don't eat too many pies or other heavy foods.

A few plain cookies were a good thing to have handy and the odd "sucker" didn't hurt the children, but did much to help our shattered nerves when they started fussing about getting out of the car.

You may be wondering about diapers. Get the disposable ones. They are expensive and don't last very long, but to just heave them away is bliss and gives an illusion of holiday to the whole thing. I kept everything to do with the diaper-changing operation in one box and had it close to hand at all times.

The rest of the first day passed successfully enough—sitting in the car, dashing about the filling stations and it was still a novelty to the kids, and Mother—but we still had the night ahead. I had refused to dwell on this in my pre-trip thoughts as I just couldn't imagine what it would be like.

WE had thought to find a cabin after dinner but saw none that looked particularly attractive. We were hard to satisfy, until we learned better. So on we drove. Peter lay down in his cradle and was soon fast asleep. David stretched out across the front seat and too fell asleep. A small pillow and blanket came in handy here. Cabins are few and very far between in these broad expanses. It was late when we finally found a place in which to bed down. We never seemed to pull into one of these places till well after dark and, with the ones we hit, it was probably just as well! But cabins are your best bet. If the children scream, which they are apt to do for no apparent reason, you can just let them get on with it for no one can hear.

I had thought to prepare myself for the formula chore each night and I should advise this as it is not always prudent to rely on the equipment to be found in cabins. I took along the little burner that goes under my coffee-maker, a saucepan, can opener, spoon, funnel, etc. Packed in one small basket, it forestalled tearing the car apart hunting for some elusive utensil and it didn't take up much room. When I tumbled out of the car each night, my first act was to dash into the cabin, wash and put the bottles on to boil and then take stock of our shelter. Usually two rather lumpy looking beds and the odd piece of battered furniture. No cribs of course—I had been told there would be.

In describing what the average tourist cabin contains, it is not my intention to run down the trade, but rather to warn Mother that the stories her well-meaning friends told her about efficient kitchens just right for formula making, cribs galore for the wee ones, etc., are just wishful thinking!

Our two boys were always asleep when we arrived at these places so we would just transfer them from car

(Please turn to page 58)



Rosy Rapture

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MAGIC STRAWBERRY CAKE

1½ cups sifted pastry flour	½ tsp. salt
or 1½ cups sifted hard-wheat flour	4 eggs, separated
2 tsps. Magic Baking Powder	¼ cup cold water
	1 cup fine granulated sugar
	1½ tsps. vanilla

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Beat egg yolks thick and light; gradually beat in the cold water and ¾ cup of the sugar; beat constantly for 4 minutes. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; gradually beat in remaining ¼ cup sugar, beating after each addition until mixture stands in peaks. Add flour mixture to yolk mixture about a quarter at a time, folding lightly after each addition just until flour is incorporated; fold in vanilla. Add meringue to yolk mixture and fold gently until combined. Turn into two ungreased 8" round cake pans. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 25 to 30 minutes. Immediately cakes are baked, invert pans and allow cakes to hang, suspended, until cold (to "hang" cakes, rest rim of inverted pan on 3 inverted egg cups or coffee cups). Put cold cakes together with sweetened crushed strawberries; top with lightly-sweetened and flavored whipped cream and garnish with whole strawberries.



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Sausage Specials

Savory one-dish meals to serve with summer vegetables

THE delicious odor of frying sausage will bring each member of the family eagerly to the dinner table. Flavorfully seasoned, nutritionally satisfying and not too filling, sausage is a particularly good summer selection for breakfast, dinner or supper. Ease of preparation makes it a warm-weather favorite with the housewife, too.

As a real timesaver the busy housewife will welcome commercially or home-canned sausage. Keep a jar or two on your emergency shelf for hot meals at a moment's notice. It makes up well into any of the recipes given here or can be browned and served "as is" on a busy day.

Oven-browned sausages require the least watching. Bake them for thirty minutes in a hot oven (400° F.) using an open pan and turning once for even browning. Serve baked sausage with creamed new potatoes and a fresh green salad for a special early-summer treat, or try one of the following combinations for something different and tasty.

Sausage Corn Bread

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 lb. sausage links | 1 tsp. salt |
| 1 c. corn meal | 1 egg |
| 1 c. sifted flour | 1 c. milk |
| 4 tsp. baking powder | ¼ c. sausage drippings |

Bake sausage in 8 by 8 by 2-inch pan in 400° F. oven about 10 minutes. Drain off all fat; return 2 T. to cover bottom of pan. Arrange sausages in desired design. Mix together corn meal, flour, baking powder and salt. Add egg, milk and ¼ c. sausage drippings. Stir lightly and pour over links. Bake in 425° F. oven about 30 minutes or until done. Serve with gravy made from remaining drippings.

Sunday Supper Casserole

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 lb. sausage links | ¼ tsp. nutmeg |
| 3 c. cooked noodles | 2 tsp. lemon juice |
| 1 c. applesauce | ½ c. shredded cheese |

Bake the sausage in a shallow baking pan in a 400° F. oven for 25 minutes. Turn sausage once. Add 4 T. drippings to the noodles and place half in a casserole. Add lemon juice and nutmeg to applesauce and place on top of noodles. Cover with remaining noodles. Lay sausages on top and sprinkle with cheese. Bake in 350° F. oven for 30 minutes.

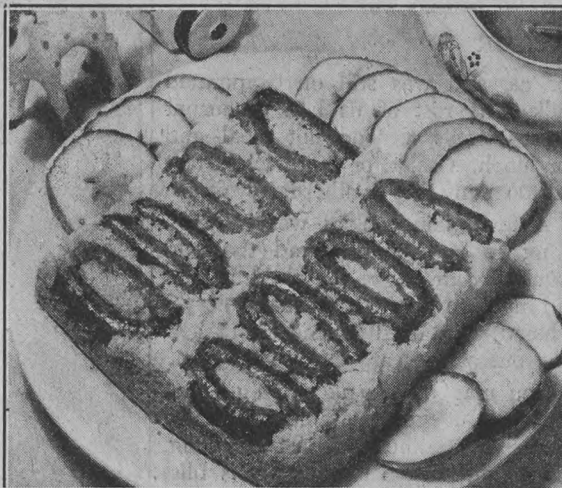
Sausage Vegetable Scallop

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 4 medium potatoes | ¼ lb. sausage |
| 4 medium carrots | 2 T. drippings |
| ¼ c. minced onion | 2 T. flour |
| 2 c. milk | Salt and pepper |

Lightly cook sausages in oven (10 minutes at 400° F.). Prepare a white sauce of sausage drippings, seasonings, flour and milk. Cut potatoes and carrots in thin slices. Split sausage lengthwise. Arrange alternate layers of vegetables and meat in a greased baking dish; have top layer vegetables. Pour in white sauce to almost cover. Bake at 350° F. for 1½ hours.

Sausage Loaf

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 c. sausage meat | 1½ T. catsup |
| 1 c. cracker crumbs | ½ tsp. prepared mustard |
| 1 T. minced onion | 1 egg |
| 1 tsp. salt | ½ c. milk |
| 4 tsp. prepared horseradish | 2 c. canned tomatoes |



Corn bread with sausages makes a tasty one-dish meal.

Mix sausage and cracker crumbs. Add onion, catsup, horseradish, mustard and salt. Beat egg slightly; add milk. Add to sausage mixture. Pack into greased loaf pan and top with tomatoes. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 1 to 1½ hours.

Barbecued Sausages

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 12 sausages | ½ c. catsup |
| 1 medium onion | ½ c. water |
| 3 T. drippings | ¼ c. vinegar |
| 1 T. sugar | 1 T. Worcestershire sauce |
| 1 tsp. dry mustard | Drop of Tabasco sauce |
| Salt and pepper | |
| 1 tsp. paprika | |

Bake sausages for 10 minutes in 400° F. oven. Remove from pan. Remove all but 3 T. drippings. Lightly brown chopped onion in drippings. Combine remaining ingredients, except sausage; add to onions. Prick sausage, place in shallow baking pan. Pour over barbecue sauce and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 30 minutes, basting several times. Serves 6.

Hearty Baked Beans

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 2 cans baked beans | ¼ c. catsup |
| 2 c. sausage meat | ½ onion, minced |
| | ½ green pepper |

Make sausage meat into patties; brown lightly. Chop onion and pepper fine; mix with baked beans and catsup; place in baking dish. Arrange sausage patties on top. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 30 minutes. Serve piping hot.

Sausage Ideas

Roll sausage into finger rolls instead of shaping like patties and fry. Serve for lunch in long wiener buns.

Dip sausage patties in beaten egg and cracker crumbs before frying.

Fry sausage patties. Brown thick apple slices in sausage drippings. Place on hot platter, top with patties and serve.

Cut leftover cooked sausage in fine pieces and add to scalloped potatoes or potato salad.

Brown sausage, place in baking dish, sprinkle on 1 T. minced onion and pour on 1 c. tomato sauce. Bake in 350° F. oven for 20 minutes.

Serve sausage patties on slices of French toast for breakfast. A half of a canned peach or apricot, drained, may be heated in sausage drippings and served on top of each patty.

Roll biscuit dough thin and cut with large cookie cutter. Fry thin sausage patties and brown. Put one of these, drained, between two rounds dough and pinch the edges together. Bake like biscuits. Serve with milk gravy made from drippings.

Shape nests of hot boiled rice on a warm platter. Put a patty of fried sausage in each nest. Pour over all a milk gravy made from the sausage drippings.

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Cream Pies

An ever-popular dessert that can be made in the cool of the morning

CREAM pies make extra-good summer desserts. They are cool, yet filling enough to satisfy the menfolk of the family. And to please the homemaker, they can be made in the cool of the morning then served any time throughout the day.

The pastry from this recipe keeps very well. When well wrapped in wax paper and stored in a cool place, it will stay moist for as long as a month.

With the crust ready to roll out, the pie will take but a few minutes to make. While the stove is hot from breakfast pop the pastry into the oven and make the cream filling. Set it aside to cool while the breakfast dishes are being done then pour the filling into the shell, top with the meringue and brown. Store in a cool place.

Cream pies must be kept cool. Once the hot weather arrives it is wise not to try to keep them overnight nor even to include them in the picnic lunch. Both pies and potato salad are extra susceptible to food poisoning if left in a warm place for many hours.

Pastry

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 4 c. sifted flour | ¼ tsp. baking powder |
| 1 lb. shortening | 1 T. vinegar |
| 1 tsp. salt | Cold water |
| 1 egg | |

Beat the egg slightly in the measuring cup, add 1 T. vinegar then fill the cup to ¾ full with cold water. Cut shortening into the dry ingredients. Add cold liquid gradually, stirring with a fork. As the dough is fairly sticky place it on a sheet of wax paper then work with your hands until it holds together. Store in refrigerator in plenty of wax paper.

Cream Filling

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| ½ c. sugar | 2 c. milk, scalded |
| 6 T. flour | 2 egg yolks and 1 whole egg |
| ½ tsp. salt | 1 T. butter |
| ½ tsp. vanilla | |

Mix sugar, flour and salt; stir in milk. Return the mixture to the top of the double boiler; stir over boiling water until thickened. Cover; cook 5 to 10 minutes. Beat egg yolks and egg together; add some of the hot mixture; stir into contents of double boiler. Cook 1 minute. Remove from stove. Add butter and vanilla. Make meringue of 2 egg whites or two whole eggs may be used for filling.

Berry Cream Pie

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 recipe cream filling | 1 pint of raspberries, strawberries blueberries or Saskatoons |
| 1 c. whipping cream | |
| 1 9-inch pie shell | |

Make cream filling using two whole eggs. Cool well. Pour into pastry shell. Spread with halved strawberries or crushed berries. Chill. Spread with whipped cream, sweetened to taste, just before serving. Garnish with berries.

Cherry Cream Pie

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 recipe cream filling | ½ c. hot water |
| 1 10-inch pie shell | ½ c. cherry juice |
| 1 c. canned cherries | ½ pkg. (¾ T.) cherry-flavored gelatin |

Prepare cream filling using two whole eggs. Cool slightly and pour into baked pie shell. Place wax paper over surface of filling; chill thoroughly. Drain cherries and measure juice; if more than ½ c. heat remaining and use in place of part of hot water. Dissolve gelatin in hot water, add cherry juice and chill until consistency of unbeaten egg white. Fold in cherries. Remove waxed paper from chilled filling; spread cherry mixture over filling and chill until firm. Garnish with whipped cream.

Chocolate Chip Custard Pie

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4 egg yolks | ½ c. semi-sweet chipped chocolate |
| ½ c. sugar | |
| 2 c. milk | 3 egg whites |
| 1 T. unflavored gelatin | ¼ tsp. cream of tartar |
| ¼ c. cold water | 6 T. sugar |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | |

Heat milk in top of double boiler. Beat egg yolks and ½ c. sugar; slowly add hot milk; cook in double boiler until thick. Add gelatin, softened in cold water, and vanilla. Cool. Pour into graham cracker crust. Sprinkle with chipped chocolate. Beat egg whites until frothy; add cream of tartar, if desired, and beat stiff. Add sugar, continue beating until very stiff. Spread over chocolate layer. Bake in hot oven until brown. Chill well.

Graham Cracker Crust—Mix 2 c. graham cracker crumbs and ½ c. sugar; add ½ c. melted butter; mix; press into greased 9-inch pie pan.

Lemon Cream Pie

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 2 c. milk | 2 eggs |
| ¾ c. sugar | 1 T. grated lemon rind |
| ½ tsp. salt | ½ c. lemon juice |
| 3 T. cornstarch | 1 T. butter |
| ¼ c. cold milk | |

Scald milk with sugar and salt. Mix cornstarch with cold milk; add to hot milk and cook 10 minutes over boiling water. Beat egg yolks with lemon rind and juice. Pour some of hot mixture over egg and lemon; add to mixture in double boiler. Add butter. Mix well. Cool. Pour into pastry shell. Cover with meringue made with egg whites and 4 T. sugar. Brown in hot oven. Cool.



Cream pie with a cherry sauce makes a gala summer dessert.

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1. In a small amount (usually specified) of lukewarm water, dissolve

thoroughly 1 teaspoon sugar for each envelope of yeast.

2. Sprinkle with dry yeast: Let stand 10 minutes.
3. THEN stir well. (The water used with the yeast counts as part of the total liquid called for in your recipe.)

Next time you bake, insist on Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast. Keep several weeks' supply on hand. There's nothing like it for delicious soft-textured breads, rolls, dessert breads—such as all the family loves!

CINNAMON BUNS

Makes 2½ dozen

Measure into large bowl
1 cup lukewarm water
2 teaspoons granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved.
Sprinkle with contents of
2 envelopes Fleischmann's
Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
In the meantime, scald
1 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in
½ cup granulated sugar
1¼ teaspoons salt
6 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture.
Stir in 2 well-beaten eggs

Stir in 3 cups once-sifted bread flour
and beat until smooth; work in

3 cups more once-sifted bread flour
Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. While dough is rising, combine

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1½ cups brown sugar | (lightly pressed down) |
| 3 teaspoons ground cinnamon | |
| 1 cup washed and dried seedless raisins | |

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong ¼-inch thick and 16 inches long; loosen dough. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Sprinkle with raisin mixture. Beginning at a long edge, roll up each piece loosely, like a jelly roll. Cut into 1-inch slices. Place just touching each other, a cut-side up, in greased 7-inch round layer-cake pans (or other shallow pans). Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven 350°, 20-25 minutes. Serve hot, or reheated.





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Travelling

Continued from page 55

to cabin, whisk off their clothes, leave face washings until morning and that, to my delight, would be that. My husband slept with David and I with Peter. The nights, which I had dreaded, were as nothing.

Except for the formula! This took at least an hour to make, but while it was doing, I would arrange the clothes for the next day and my husband would clean out the car (and by the end of the day, it always looked like a gigantic waste-paper basket) and we would try to make improvements on the arrangements of the things I still insisted must be close to hand. Each night a new set of indispensable objects would be relegated to the luggage compartment. It was either that or lashing me to the roof of the car!

AND what of Mother? When the car was being greased or some lengthy repair being made, I went shopping. I had a handy collapsible cart which took up no room in the car and Peter enjoyed these little jaunts as much as I. The spoils of these trips made me feel a real cosmopolitan, and to pin bobby pins bought in Montana in my hair in Wisconsin gave me a great bang. Peter has been in the five-and-ten-cent stores of practically every large city in six far-flung states. Very

broadening for us both. When we all met again, we were the better for our separation. The confines of the car sometimes creating the familiarity from which they say contempt is bred.

We were old hands for the return trip and while the glow of adventure had worn off somewhat, it was an enjoyable trip too. We kept to the same routine, but took it a bit easier on small points. For example, I abandoned my summer cottons for blue jeans. It was possibly a letdown on appearance, but I noticed that many women travelled in this garb and it was much more comfortable. We bought a picnic kit and some days would lunch by a lake from the goodies I had made up the night before while waiting for the bottles to boil.

Our holiday was definitely a success. My friends still wonder that it could have been and think I'm holding some awful aspect of the odyssey back from them.

But it *was* a good trip. Twelve days of the car and over five thousand miles of a good trip! So go ahead. The things you worry about won't materialize, things you had not considered will, but you'll manage. Don't listen to those who say, "I wouldn't dream of travelling with the children." Your children will benefit from the experience as much as you. Want to join us this summer? We're thinking of Alaska.

Costume Jewelry

Make your own by following
an intriguing hobby

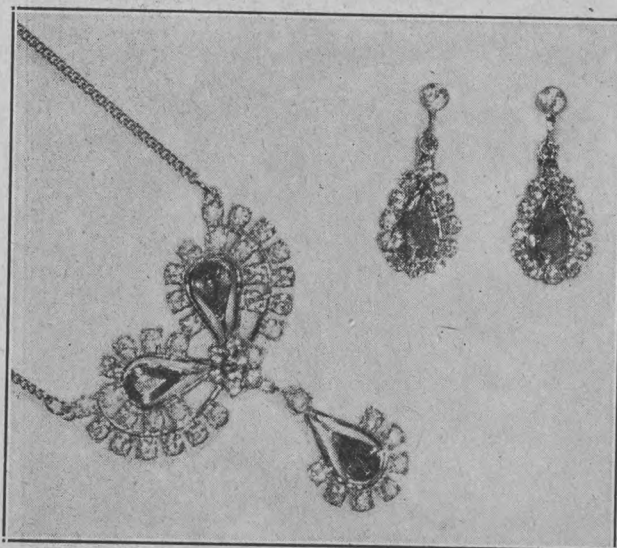
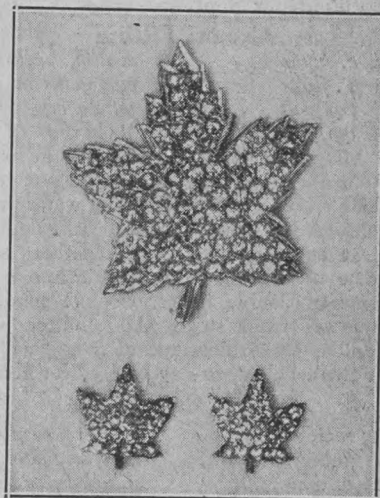
A NEW and fascinating hobby can be found in making costume jewelry, either for yourself or as gifts for friends. Using a metal "setting" you cement stones of various colors in place.

We have selected two interesting designs—the Duchess necklace with matching earrings and a maple leaf brooch with matching earrings. We have prepared working kits for each design. The kits contain everything you need to complete the piece—metal setting, stones, cement and complete instructions. The colors available are aqua, sapphire, emerald, ruby and amethyst.

Prices include postage and packaging.

Duchess Necklace. Design No. V-100, kit complete \$2.25.

Design No. V-102
Design No. V-103
Duchess Earrings, Design No. V-101, kit complete \$1.55.



Maple Leaf Brooch, Design No. V-102, kit complete for crystal clear stones \$1.80 and \$2.25 for colored stones. Please state color preference.

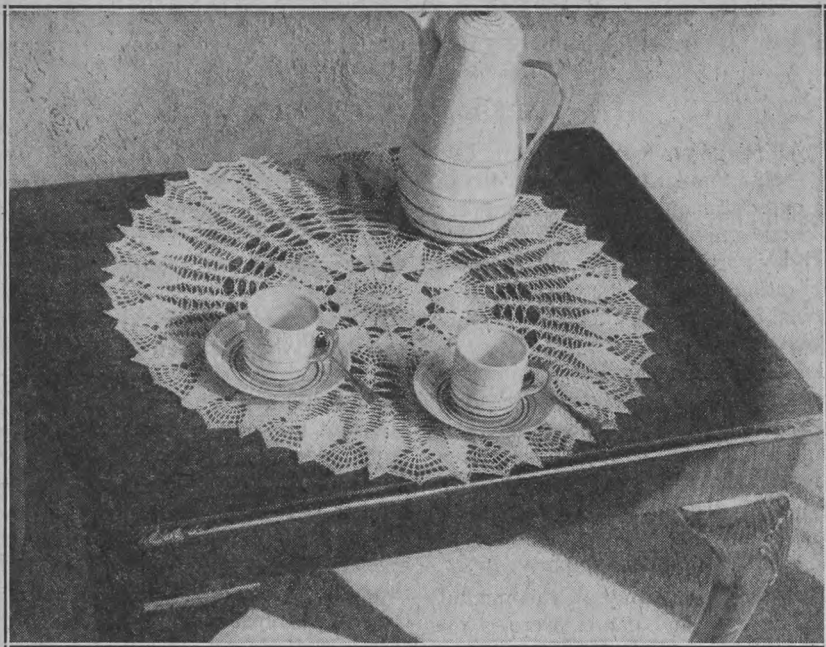
Maple Leaf Earrings, Design No. V-103, kit complete \$1.30 for clear crystal stones and \$1.55 for colored. Please state preference.

Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., Winnipeg, Man.

Design No. V-100

Design No. V-101

Crocheted Centerpiece



Pattern No. C-364

Using No. 40 crochet cotton this lovely petite point lace centerpiece measures approximately 18 inches in diameter. Using coarser thread it would, naturally, be larger. If you

wish to make it smaller use a lighter-weight cotton. The dainty pointed design is easy to work and most effective. Pattern is No. C-364. Price 25 cents.

Pretty Luncheon Cloth



Pattern No. C-365

Design No. C-366

Quaint and dainty . . . a pretty cloth for luncheon or tea or for a cool summer supper on the verandah. Because the lace is made mostly of double crochet and lacets, it works up quickly but is elaborate and effective. You may order the instructions for the lace only, or you may order the linen for the center together with the instructions for the lace.

Pattern No. C-365 is for the lace only and is 25 cents. Design No. C-366 includes a square of fine white embroidery linen (36 inches by 36 inches) and the instructions for the lace. Price \$2.50.

Quilted Carriage Cover

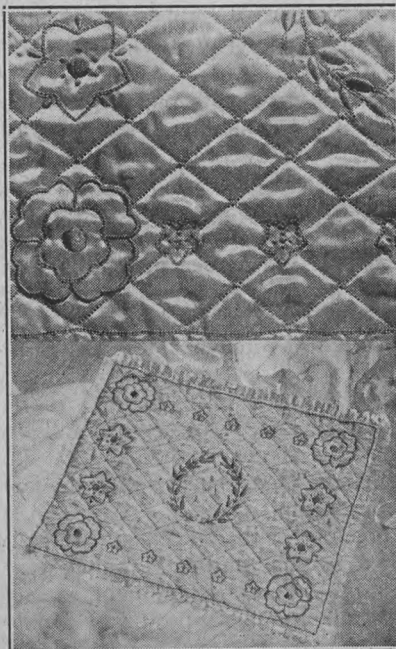
Design No. 871

This lovely silk carriage cover or afghan is dainty and sweet and so easy to make. Use blue silk for a little boy; pink silk for a little girl. If you prefer it can be made of white silk with a combination of pink and blue quilting and embroidery.

We send you the design stamped on fine cotton backing. Over this you place sheet wadding and the silk. The quilting is done from the back.

Stamped cotton for a cover 36 by 27 inches together with threads, wadding and instructions is \$1.50. State thread colors preferred.

Send orders to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., Winnipeg.



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teed family income benefit. His Dad bought a \$10,000 policy at age thirty, for only \$238.30. Now his Mom will receive \$200 each month until he is twenty-five and then she will be sent a cheque for \$10,000.

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SIMPLICITY PATTERN 3165
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DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Party Games Scrapbook

When planning for games it is a great help to have a number on file

by MARY ELIZABETH LEMKE

PARTY games never seem to lose their popularity as a means of entertainment. Where there are children, games are always a must for birthday parties as well as any seasonal celebrations. And for grown-ups too a social evening of games is invariably enjoyed by all.

I had always found that planning games, or I should say remembering them, was something of a problem. I would find myself wracking my brains to recall what that game was that we played at the church socials back home or how that hilarious relay went that we played at Mary's party.

So it was to save myself this mental strain, every time games were a requirement, that I decided to start a scrapbook. I bought a large scribbler for the purpose and wrote out directions for all the interesting games I could think of. I was surprised, too, at the number that came to my mind once I'd started writing them down. It's a simple matter now to jot down any new games that I hear about. I make marginal notations beside each game as to the age groups for which it is suitable, also whether or not it has any seasonal significance. On the inside back cover of the scribbler I pasted a large envelope and in this I keep articles on games that I clip from magazines.

In case you'd like to start a scrapbook too, you may be interested in some of the games my book contains. An excellent "get acquainted" game is Zip and Zap, which goes like this: First pin name cards on each guest and then ask the group to form a circle. The one on the right of each person is Zip, the one on the left is Zap. One person is "it" and stands in the center. He then points at someone, John Smith for instance, says "Zip" and begins to count rapidly to ten. John Smith must say the name of the person on his right before the count of ten is reached. Or if "Zap" had been said John would have to name the person on his left. If he fails to do this, then he is "it." It's so confusing trying to remember which side is Zip and which Zap that everyone is soon in gales of laughter. This game seems to be popular with any age group, and can always be relied on to get a crowd into a party mood.

Relays are always popular and the spirit of competition they produce always creates excitement. One of these that never seems to lose its popularity goes like this: Divide the guests into two evenly numbered lines then place an orange under the chin of the first in line of each group. Now with hands behind the back each must transfer the orange from under his chin to the next in line who must grasp it under his chin, and so on down the line. If the orange falls to the floor or anyone touches it with his hands it must be started at the first in line again.

Some other relay ideas are: threading a needle, putting a pillow case on a pillow, and passing along a small match box which must be held only between the nose and upper lip.

For a quieter game "Anagrams" are a simple solution and will always serve to keep the guests occupied for some time. List a number of important cities, scrambling the letters of course and let guests try to figure them out. "Halifax" for instance presents quite a puzzle when written "Xaahilf."

And here's a different version of a peanut hunt. It's only fair to warn you that this one is plenty noisy, but, if you don't mind that, children love it. To begin with, peanuts must be hidden about the house. Divide the guests into small groups, appointing a leader for each. Each group must then choose some farm animal which they are to represent. Now the leaders remain seated and the rest begin the hunt. When anyone finds a peanut he must not touch it but must make a noise like the animal his group represents and the leader must come and collect the peanut. You will never have heard such a hubbub of barking, meowing, braying, etc., but I guarantee the party will be a success.

Lastly, an old favorite for keeping the guests busy while the hostess prepares lunch. Divide the guests into couples and provide them with a number of old newspapers and a quantity of toothpicks. Instruct one of each couple that he must make a dress for his partner using newspaper for material and toothpicks for pins. It always adds interest if a small prize is offered for the best creation.

Writing down instructions for lively and interesting games seems to give one's spirits a lift. I find that not only does my party games scrapbook save me time and worry when games are in demand but that making it has become an interesting hobby.

Useful Hints

To protect food piled high in a bowl or to cover open food containers when set out to cool make dunce caps of rolled newspaper and pin them tightly around the bowl. They can be pulled off in a second when serving time arrives.

When opening a can of solid food such as meat or hash cut out both the top and bottom of the can. Use the lower lid to push the contents out of the can. As you push slice into any size desired.

To make a handy revolving tray for the spices in the cupboard mount a pie plate on the cupboard shelf. Place a washer between the plate and the shelf and use a nail or screw as the central pivot.

An old percolator makes an excellent used-fat container. The coffee basket strains the fat as it is poured in. When used again the fat will pour easily from the spout.

Use the good parts of plastic table cloths for bowl covers. Cut them in various sized circles and stitch around the edge of each with elastic thread. They will fit easily over jars and bowls for storing leftover foods.

Summer Cottons

No. 3561—Simple-to-make dress for teen-agers. Pockets, collarless neckline and armholes are trimmed with white; four-gore skirt is 137 inches around the lower edge. Second version shows sleeveless dress with large pussy-cat bow under the chin. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 39-inch material; $\frac{1}{2}$ yard contrast. Price 25 cents.

No. 3879—A skirt, halter, jacket and shorts that mix and match for wear all summer long. Skirt has groups of unpressed pleats front and back, jacket is short and collarless with a deep cuff. Sunback halter and shorts, with two large pockets and back zipper, make a fine playsuit. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 years. Size 14 requires for skirt and jacket cuffs $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 35-inch lengthwise stripe; jacket and halter $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch material and shorts 1 yard 35-inch. Price 35 cents.

No. 3851—Sleeveless one-piece dress piped in dark or white with its four-gore skirt of 150-inch width is easy to make. Second version has button front, too, with V-neckline, short sleeves and patent belt. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 39-inch material; contrasting bias trim $\frac{3}{4}$ yard. Price 35 cents.

No. 3896—Especially pretty in cotton sheer this style features a 125-inch four-gore skirt with tucks at the front waistline, a self belt, a buttoned bodice, short shaped sleeves and a collar that is cool and pretty as it hugs the neck at the back then flares out to a sweetheart neckline. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40, 42 and 44-inch bust. Size 20 requires $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 3867—Toddlers' sun dress, bolero and panties that are easy to make. Panties have elastic at waist and legs and ruffles across the back. Short, collarless bolero buttons to sun dress straps. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 1 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards dotted material for skirt and ruffles; 1 yard plain for sun top and panties; sun dress and bolero require $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch material; panties $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 35-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 3831—Summer dress and bonnet for toddlers is easy to make and cool to wear. Yoke may be bound or edged with lace or eyelet. Collar and sleeves may be added for later on. Bonnet opens out for ironing. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 1 dress and bonnet require $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35 or 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 3878 (illustrated page 53)—Round-the-house comfort in a half-size dress with its underarm bias gusset, gored skirt and roll collar on a lower neckline. Buttons may extend to the hem or just below the waistline. Collarless version with slash sleeve included. Sizes 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. Bust sizes 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 inches. Size 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ (37-inch bust) requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch material; $\frac{3}{4}$ yard contrast. Price 35 cents.

Note price, to be included with order. Write name and address clearly. State size and number for each pattern ordered. Patterns may be ordered from The Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or direct from your local dealer.

Simplicity Patterns



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HEALTHY BABIES are not cross. Your baby should not be cross. If he is, then something in his little system is "out of order." Probably Baby's Own Tablets can promptly "put it right." One Quebec Mother had the experience. She writes: "My little girl was irritable, feverish and sometimes sick at her stomach—what a relief it was, after giving her Baby's Own Tablets, to see how much better she was." Sweet-tasting—no "sleepy" stuff—no dulling effect. Promptly effective in simple fevers, constipation, teething troubles, upset stomach and other minor ills. Never be without a full box of Baby's Own Tablets. Sickness so often strikes in the night. Get a package today at your druggist. Money back if you are not satisfied. Only 30¢.

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Save time, trouble, expense — get Gillett's Lye.

Gillett's makes soap for less than 1¢ a bar! Available in regular and new, money-saving 5 lb. tins.



Superstitious?

Continued from page 10

who was helpless if the horse was lost. Naturally, therefore, any prudent farmer would protect his horses from witches, the Evil Eye, and other attacks of the Devil. Therefore, "you must always keep brasses on a horse's harness to keep away the Devil." Here is another useful thing to know about horses, especially in the ranching country where there are likely to be more piebald ponies: "To cure the whooping cough, inquire of anyone riding a piebald horse for a remedy. Whatever will be named will be an infallible cure." Furthermore, while it is bad luck to meet a white horse, if you spit at it you can drive away the ill fortune.

EVERYONE knows that goats are peculiar animals, but they are, evidently, fastidious as well and in both England and Scotland it is claimed that once in every 24 hours they pay a visit to the Devil to have their beards combed. No doubt most of our readers have seen a flock of sheep with a black lamb or sheep in it. If there is only one, it is lucky, according to a Sussex superstition. It is also lucky if the lambing season starts with twins. Likewise, if the first lamb of the season is seen tail first, "you can look for nothing beyond milk and vegetables." On the other hand, if you see the lamb head foremost, according to the North Country, then you will have plenty of meat to eat during the year. There are so many things to remember about sheep and lambing. In the Romney Marshes the first lamb born to the flock should be rolled in the snow to bring luck; and if the lambing season starts with white twins it will be a good lambing year. Furthermore, it is a lucky thing to meet a flock of sheep on the road when making a journey, but in several English counties it is possible to have your luck always with you, by carrying a small bone, taken from the head of a sheep, on your person.

It was still better for Northumberland folk to carry the tip of a calf's tongue in a pocket for protection from danger: moreover, the pocket would never be without money. If you put your hand on a calf's back in Cheshire, the calf would fall ill or meet with an accident. On the other hand, if you already had disease among the calves in Durham, it could be stopped by hanging the leg and thigh of one that had died, in the chimney of the farmhouse, by a rope. Furthermore, Herefordshire farmers believed they could prevent cattle from becoming ill by always putting the stable lantern under a table instead of on top of it. In Wales, too, calves that were weaned when the moon was waning would never grow fat.

Likewise, when pigs were killed, it was necessary to do it during the waxing or increase of the moon, because otherwise the bacon would "sink with the boiling, and waste away in the pot." Likewise, "should a wind touch a pig during the process of killing, the resulting bacon will turn bad." In Scotland, too, "it is unlucky to see a pig cross your path," and besides that, "it is unlucky to mention the word 'pig' during the preparations for, or during, an actual fishing trip."

Here are two or three about the dairy. The first one comes from Lincolnshire: "If you do not throw salt into the fire before you begin to churn, the butter will not come." In Ireland, it was a practice to put a piece of burning turf under the churn, "to keep the 'good people' (fairies) from abstracting the butter." In Wales, if the farmer wanted his dairy cattle to thrive, he must give the Christmas bundle of mistletoe to the first cow that calved after New Year's Day. Finally, for those from Oxfordshire and Lancashire, who know what groaning cheese is: "The maiden who takes a piece of groaning cheese, places it in the foot of her left stock and throws it over her right shoulder, afterward retiring to bed backward, without speaking, will see her future husband in her dreams."

NOT all of these superstitions relate to livestock and general farm crops. Some relate to fruit. For example: "Fruit trees will not bear crops unless a dead animal is buried under their roots when they are planted." In Surrey, where they have much experience with fruits, it was believed that "to eat an apple without first rubbing it is to challenge the Evil One." An old Suffolk superstition said to test the sincerity of an avowed lover, "a maid should take an apple pip and, naming the man, put it into the fire. Should the pip make a noise in bursting from the heat, it is a proof of love. If it is consumed without a crack, the lover has no real regard."

Superstition also held that the Devil spits on the blackberry on October 11, and anyone eating, after that date, a blackberry so insulted, will suffer some grave misfortune.

There was also a sure way for young ladies to get a good look at a future husband. The trick was worked this way: "Stand in front of a looking glass with an apple, slice the apple into nine pieces, stick each piece on the point of a knife, and hold it over the left shoulder while looking into a mirror; the spectre of your future husband will appear—to take the apple."

In somewhat the same way, you can find out whether you really love someone you are thinking of marrying: "A bachelor's button is plucked by the doubtful lover and placed in a pocket of his garments. Should the plant grow, the searcher after knowledge will soon be looking for another sweetheart."

Flowers, for the most part, were thought to be unlucky. For instance, flowers should not be brought inside the house outside their season; and if flowers which normally bloom in summer, flower in the house during the winter, the house will be unlucky. So thought the Welsh. It was unlucky to bring lilac into the house, or to plant a bed of lily-of-the-valley. In Devon and Wiltshire, "if you pick marigolds or even look at them long, you will take to drink." Finally, while it is difficult to believe ill of the shy violet, "To take less than a handful of violets into the house of a farmer will spell death to his broods of chickens and ducklings." That one may apply only in Worcestershire.

IN the olden days, the law of chance, and fear of the unknown, brooded even over the vegetable garden. In

the East Midlands, accidents were believed to be most frequent when the broad bean was in flower; and Yorkshire folk were sure that broad bean flowers contain the souls of the departed. Onions are a little different: "In buying onions, always choose a shop with two doors, go in by one door and out by the other." Of asparagus: "To keep your luck with asparagus, always leave one stalk in the bed to blossom." Peas, on the other hand, if mistakes are to be avoided, should be examined closely, for "if in shelling peas you find a pod containing nine peas, you must throw it over your shoulder and wish—and your wish will come true." It is, however, worth remembering that "a pod containing only one pea is an auspicious circumstance." Parsley is quite a different matter, because in London and Surrey it was believed that "if parsley is grown in the garden, there will be a death in the family before the year is out." This means that it is better to grow leek or garlic in the garden, because if the people of Wales were right, "A man with leek or garlic on him will be victorious in any fight, and will suffer no wound." It is just as well to remember, too, that "a potato carried in a trouser pocket is an infallible cure for rheumatism."

With superstitions attaching to almost anything about the farm, poultry and eggs were not exempt. To cure the ague, in Exeter, the good farmers used "to visit at midnight the nearest crossroads five different times, and there bury a new-laid egg," believing that with the egg, they would bury the ague.

How many tried the cure for baldness is not known, but it was held that if you "anoint the bald patches on your head with goose dung, the hair will grow again." For epilepsy, it was necessary "to bury a black cock alive on the spot where the sufferer fell, and with it bury the parings of the patient's nails and a lock of his hair." This may, perhaps, have worked only in the northwest Highlands of Scotland where the belief was current.

It is also worth remembering that if an even number of eggs are set under a hen, the chickens will not prosper. There is no evidence that this superstition operates through an incubator.

SUPERSTITIOUS folk discovered many ways of foretelling death and disaster in families. For example, if a strange swarm of bees settle on a person's premises and are not claimed by their owner, there will be death within the year, in the family on whose land they have settled. At least so said the good Suffolk folk of long ago. On the other hand, Welsh farmers believed that a hive of bees given to a person will bring good luck. Apparently, these are very sensitive folk: They must be told all the news of the family, or something dreadful will happen. For example, if a member of the family dies, and the bees in the hive haven't been told, they will die or go away. Also, before moving bees, they should be told by the owner, or he will be stung by the angry insects. If you steal bees, they will not thrive, but will pine away and die. In many places, where a funeral was to take place, the bees were invited to the funeral; they were written a letter in the same terms as to relatives of the

family, and the letter was pinned to the hive. In Devon, 150 years ago, whenever a funeral was held, any beehives belonging to the deceased were turned round at the moment the corpse was carried out of the house.

As late as January, 1941, our authors report that a reader wrote to a Sussex magazine: "In a family who kept bees, there was one lady who, while not actively looking after them, not infrequently visited them. A short while ago, she died. The bees were hastily told of the death by the gardener. None of the bees were seen

outside of the hive for several days. This is authentic."

The origin of these superstitions attaching to bees is suggested by the authors of this book as follows: "In ancient days, in Britain, bees were known as Birds of God, and were supposed to be in communion with the Holy Spirit. They were then deemed friends and protectors of the house."

A last warning: "If you riddle chaff in a barn at midnight on St. Mark's Eve (April 24), and see a coffin pass the door, you will die before the year is out."

Big Family

Continued from page 12

travelled 200 miles. This boy, Tommy, in absentee became something of an Adventurer to the others. When Uncle George came back from the railway station with Tommy, the children were primed to ask a hundred questions and hero-worship Tommy for the audacity of his runaway escapade. Uncle George had sensed this and prepared for it. He and Tommy came strolling onto the home farm, contentedly sucking on candy lollipops. Before the assembled children could even say hello and start asking questions, the minister took a huge paper bag from under his arm and made a vigorous sweep with it through the air. Paper-wrapped lollipops scattered wildly as my uncle yelled:

"Scrrrrrramble!"

In the excitement of this unexpected treat, Tommy's arrival was forgotten and Tommy himself was running here and there, searching for his share of the candy.

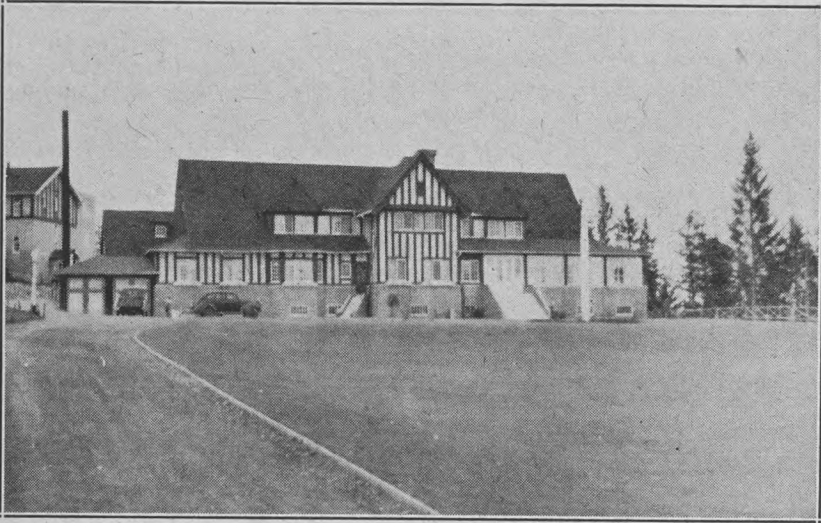
dren to the impressive mansion scenically located on the banks of the Bow River.

On the streets of Calgary Uncle George happened to meet one of his curling friends, a prominent businessman who asked how an impoverished minister could afford to buy such a large dwelling. Reverend Wood revealed that he'd paid \$200 as a down payment—that sum being the total of his cash resources right then! The price of the 20-room mansion ran into many thousands of dollars, so the businessman pointedly asked:

"And how will you finance the balance?"

My uncle smiled and said: "Och, we'll finance it wi' Faith!"

The businessman shook his head in perplexity over this strange way of dealing in valuable real estate. But he was so impressed with the worthiness of the cause that he called an emergency meeting of his lodge brothers. Many of them were the business leaders of Calgary; they formed a Board of Trustees and raised the



The "Big Family" now lives in this fine home in Calgary.

DESPITE the busy life at the Home, Uncle George found time for many community activities. I remember the moving sermon he composed and read to the family, the time he persuaded a good minister to stay on at Olds instead of answering a distant "call." Uncle George was also an ardent curler, a valued player on an aggregation of clergymen known as The Sky Pilots. One time these four clerics walked merrily along the main business section of Calgary, each carrying a quart bottle of whiskey in hand—their rink's prize for a bonspiel event!

It was during one of his visits to Calgary that Uncle George saw an empty mansion on the outskirts of that thriving foothill city. He decided at once that it was the ideal permanent home for his Big Family. So he ended his health-breaking farm venture at Olds and moved the 90 chil-

total purchase price asked for the mansion. The Big Family had found a permanent Home.

On Uncle George's death-bed 20 years ago, he begged that the Home be carried on. His wife pledged her willingness to do so, while other friends gave him the assurance that the good work would not end. Both Uncle and Aunt are now dead. A shrewd but sentimental Scot became business manager of the institution, with a capable matron and good assistants and a three-roomed school established on the grounds. The kindly citizens of Calgary, plus generous donations from well-wishers all over the province of Alberta, support the financial needs of Uncle George's Big Family. Today, 100 happy children shout and play and enjoy family life in the Home that was founded on Faith.

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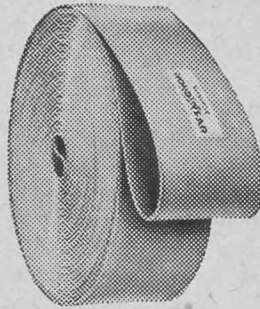
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PROV.

Poultry Products Preferred

Poultry processing in B.C. is becoming increasingly specialized

by C. V. FAULKNER

TWO Vancouver Island poultry associations have pooled resources to make war on the "Chicken Every Sunday" and "Christmas Turkey" traditions. In 1950 the Turkey Improvement and Poultry Co-op. Associations joined hands in a co-operative agreement to prepare and market the Island's steadily mounting poultry production.

Focal point of their drive is the latter's poultry processing plant at Duncan, 40 miles north of Victoria. Revitalized in the past two years with modern, hydraulically adjusted, mechanically controlled equipment, the plant can now handle any bird from one to 50 pounds. Under the trade name "Island Pride" it is specializing in attractively cartoned, pre-carved, ready-to-cook poultry forms aimed at luring your meat dollar away from that fancy roast.

"We hope to make poultry an everyday meat," said plant manager Ed Gilmore, "it's been in that 'special occasion' class too long."

Started about seven years ago as a hand operation for processing chickens, the Co-op. Association plant has since increased yearly production from 199,000 pounds of poultry meat in 1945 to 599,000 pounds in 1951. Indication of the spectacular rise in Island turkey production is the fact that 479,000 pounds of the 1951 total represents turkey meat, while in 1945 no turkey passed through the plant at all.

Marketing problems created by this rise brought the merger of the two



The turkeys are killed with an electric knife.

poultry associations, and the installation of Johnson automatic equipment at Duncan that increased plant capacity from 800 chickens or 300 turkeys to 2,500 chickens or 1,000 turkeys per day.

No longer will friend housewife face a major operation preparing that chicken or turkey dinner. In transparent cry-o-vac bags, cut-up, ready-to-cook friers or plump, prepared roasting birds will lure her to the poultry counter.

"We're now able to process, eviscerate, and freeze all lines of poultry products, packaged to serve one or a dozen," Gilmore said.

Best news of all is the assurance these products have been prepared under extra-sanitary conditions. Eviscerating plant permits are not easily come by; to date only two have been issued in B.C. Adequate sewer and water connections, concrete floors, and government-tested graders are prime requirements facing a prospective licensee.

At Duncan, a mobile, gas-fired steam jenny, delivering a 100-pound pressure head of steam, sterilizes both plant and equipment following each operation. To guard against the spread of poultry diseases, all bird crates are steam-cleaned before being returned to the various farms.

"There's been no Newcastle disease on the Island so far," I was told. "Farmers feel our precautions and those of the feed companies have gone a long way toward keeping it out."

Crates of poultry enter the Duncan plant via a roller conveyor. Birds are removed, hung by the feet from hooks that travel on an overhead electric conveyor, then killed before starting through the processing line. The conveyor carries them, free of barking and bruising throughout the whole operation. In the case of turkeys, killing is done by an electric knife thrust into the jugular vein, killing and bleeding in one quick operation.

From the sidelines I followed a big tom turkey through the whole process. One minute he was peeking out of his crate to see what all the noise was about—the next he was just another carcass on the line, waiting for half a dozen weird machines to divest him of his raiment.

Moving along at a regulated pace, the line took him from the knife to an automatic, gas-operated, hydro-spray scalding chamber for washing and scalding, then did a U-turn, and passed through a wing-stripper that

removed the long quills on his wing tips. Next on the list was a trip through an eight-foot long adjustomatic roughing machine where 700 whirling 18-inch rubber flailers whacked off his body feathers with noisy abandon, yet left the flesh completely unmarked.

Final mechanical disrober was the sideline finishing unit where an operator pressed the bird against whirling cylinders studded with short rubber fingers that shaved off neck and wing feathers. Tiny pinfeathers were removed by women "pinners" before the conveyor carried our tom through a cold water shower spray that removed all loose feathers and dirt.

After singeing, the bird was placed with others on a mobile chilling rack to be wheeled into the freezer and cooled to a 38-degree internal temperature before being graded and prepared for marketing.

Most of the plant's production is still sold with just wing and body feathers removed (New York dressed). Housewives are slow to adopt the new ready-to-cook forms, not realizing the lower per pound cost of undrawn birds is lost when entrails are removed.

Eviscerating is done manually, using stainless steel equipment. Frying birds are cut up into handy poultry packs, while roasters are sold intact. Birds are placed in the synthetic resin (cry-o-vac) bags and dipped in 200-degree water; this shrinks the bag to one-third normal size, revealing the attractive bird outline.

Carloads of "Island Pride" poultry have been shipped to Montreal, Toronto, and eastern U.S.A. One 30,000 pound carload of turkey meat was marketed in England. Plant waste is put in metal drums and sent to a Vancouver rendering company for soap manufacture.

Like their contemporaries in other parts of Canada, Island poultrymen are counting on new marketing techniques to handle the ever-increasing production. Of the plant's future, Ed Gilmore has this to say:

"All I can see ahead is constant expansion."

Peace Tower

Continued from page 4

history. One-third don't come back after each parliament. These poor M.P.'s will be back home in the summerfallow or the office without knowing what it was all about.

Omar said it when he wrote so long ago: "But ever more came out by that same door wherein I went."

Next year will come a new parliament. By that time, those of the forty-niners who do return will be older, more seasoned, and by right of seniority be entitled to something.

"What did you do in parliament?" the hard-boiled dispenser of pap, patronage and perquisites will ask.

"Well, I, ah, was, ah, in parliament," the forty-niner will falter.

Thus they will be tried in the balance and found wanting. As sad-eyed sophomores they will be crowded aside by the eager, earnest, new freshmen. There will be fewer of them, and more work to do, more chances, more everything. As for the forlorn forty-niners, they will be old without experience, tired without trying, they will be on their way back from a place they never got to. For they will be the hangovers from the Lost Parliament.

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BOOK REVIEW

A Survey of Grain Marketing

An economist, well versed in the problems of selling the Canadian crop, has written an important survey of the marketing years from 1931 to 1951

by M. W. MENZIES

EVERYONE interested in the welfare of western agriculture should feel grateful that Dr. D. A. MacGibbon has found the time, after twenty years with the Board of Grain Commissioners, to write this stimulating study of the grain trade.

Dr. MacGibbon has spent a lifetime in close association with the grain trade and wider fields of economics. He was Head of the Department of Political Economy at the University of Alberta for ten years prior to his appointment as a Grain Commissioner. He has served on a number of Royal Commissions investigating the economic life of this nation.

There is little doubt that his survey of the trade during the last twenty years will remain, along with his earlier book published in 1932, the standard work in its field.

Beginning with the depression, Dr. MacGibbon traces the sequence of events which have influenced government policy and the subsequent organization of the trade. The history of government intervention in wheat marketing following the downfall of contract pooling, the establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board, the wartime control of the trade, the post-war policies dominated by the British and the International Wheat Agreements, and the peacetime continuation and extension of compulsory marketing, is clearly told. The book includes brief but interesting accounts of the recent history of the Pools, the United Grain Growers, the independent companies, and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Apart from Dr. MacGibbon's presentation of factual material, general agreement with his conclusions must not be expected. So deeply run the memories of tragic experiences and conflicts of the past and so divergent are contemporary attitudes that any study of the grain trade is bound to be highly controversial.

Dr. MacGibbon is no friend of compulsory marketing and in probing the weaknesses of the postwar wheat agreements he makes a strong case for his position. He argues that a free market, supplemented by a voluntary Wheat Board, would provide a necessary measure of security for farmers while enabling them to profit from rising prices. He also suggests that this system might in the future be replaced by a system of price insurance.

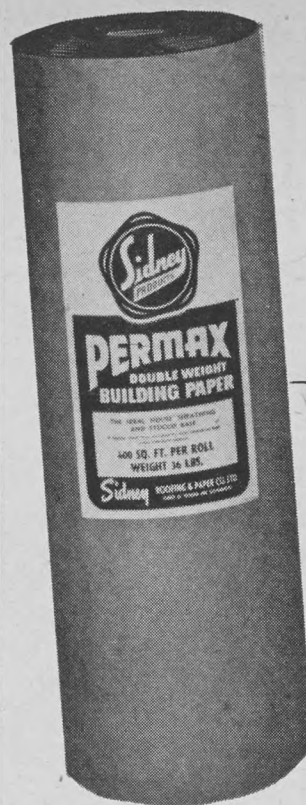
As Dr. MacGibbon sees it, the principal problem facing western wheat growers is not the short-run problem of marketing but the long-run problem of a more balanced agriculture. He thinks too much wheat is grown and that some land should be shifted to other agricultural uses. He also considers freely fluctuating prices sufficient to achieve this desired end. He blames the insecurity of the market on the overproduction of wheat which, he believes, was caused by the overoptimistic belief that western wheat would always find a market at reasonable prices, and by the policies of economic nationalism in Europe after the First World War.

It is true, of course, that the wheat problem far transcends the choice of marketing method. A more balanced agriculture in western Canada is highly desirable. It is also true that the price mechanism is an indispensable means to achieve this purpose. (That is to say, if less wheat is desired, prices must fall; if more is desired, prices must rise.) But is the price mechanism by itself sufficient? Because of the peculiar problems of agriculture, most economists do not think it is. Advocates of a negative price policy must hold that low prices will cause farmers to reduce production. In specialized agriculture this will not necessarily occur. In certain circumstances production might be increased. Furthermore, variations in yield might counteract the intentions of the producers. Most economists today believe that the great uncertainty in agriculture requires a price policy positively designed to help farmers to decide intelligently what and how much to produce. Furthermore, they believe that a positive price policy must be supplemented by direct measures to assist the farmer to make the desired shifts in his production patterns.

THE causes of "overproduction" are far more fundamental than those given by Dr. MacGibbon. Books have been written on this subject, but basically the underlying cause relates to the fact that the imperfect competition which characterizes the industrial sector of the national and international economy results in the increases in productivity in industry being distributed in the form of higher incomes, while the competitive position of agriculture causes its gains in productivity to be distributed in the form of lower prices. Thus the terms of trade tend to be continuously against the farmer. There are other basic factors affecting the farmers' terms of trade and the instability of farm prices, but this is all that can be said here of the need for a positive and comprehensive policy for western agriculture.

Dr. MacGibbon states his case against the I.W.A. and for the voluntary Wheat Board clearly and well. He demonstrates beyond dispute the value of a flexible marketing policy and his bias in favor of freedom will find an echo in many hearts. However, even influential trade journals recognize two powerful arguments favoring the continuation of the I.W.A. Because of (1) the dollar problem with its consequent threat of European protective policies and (2) American determination and ability (for reasons of domestic and foreign policy) to subsidize heavily its wheat exports, Canadian markets are in constant danger of being seriously undermined and even destroyed. With all its faults the I.W.A. at least assures the western wheat grower of a volume market.

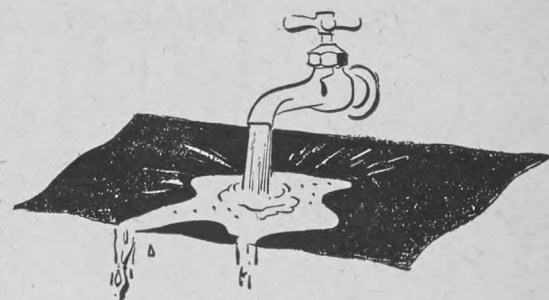
The Canadian Grain Trade, 1931-1951—by Dr. D. A. MacGibbon; The University of Toronto Press, Toronto; 227 pages; \$3.50.



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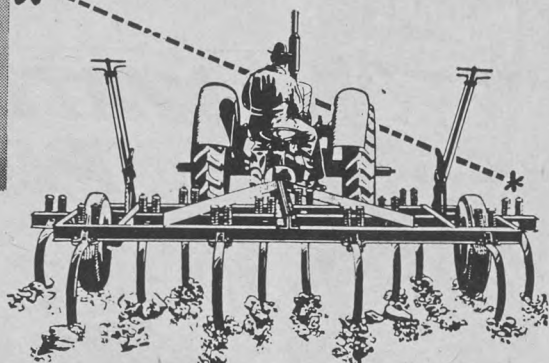
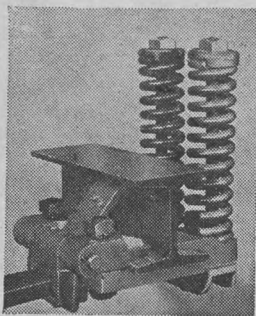


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Wheat Agreement?

Continued from page 7

growers, no doubt, regard the International Wheat Agreement as an outer barricade against extreme price fluctuations, the Canadian Wheat Board being the inner one; and obtain added feeling of security therefrom.

Other beliefs are sometimes put forward in support of an International Wheat Agreement. One of these is that the agreement is responsible for evening out wheat prices during a crop year, as a result of which producers receive a uniform price for all marketings of wheat, by grade. The truth is, of course, that the payment of a uniform price is purely a Canadian Wheat Board function, and could operate regardless of the price level, and did operate before there was any International Wheat Agreement.

Another argument is that selling wheat at moderate prices to importing countries, who face difficult conditions following World War II, is an effective weapon against Communism. Such an argument might be applicable in the United States, where the national treasury bears the loss, if any; but loses its force in Canada, where the weapon is forged at the expense of the wheat producer.

Furthermore, the bulk of Canada's export wheat normally goes to ten or 12 countries only. For the year 1950-51, of 185 million bushels of wheat exported from Canada, 95 per cent was purchased by 12 countries. Of these, only three—Italy, Japan and India—provide any evidence of Communist activity. Their combined purchases amounted to 35.3 million bushels. The logic of asking the wheat producers of three Canadian provinces to supply 141 million bushels at "moderate" prices to nine countries in no apparent danger from Communism, in order to provide 35 million bushels to three other countries where there is some Communist activity, would seem questionable, to say the least.

There are those who contend that once wheat prices under the agreement fall below the maximum, the decline will be rapid because of the desire of exporting countries to maintain traditional markets and, if possible, to secure new ones. This argument appears to disregard the fact that it would be disastrous for the Canadian Wheat Board and, presumably for the Australian Wheat Board, to say nothing of the price support administration in the United States, to engage in a downhill price race. It would also seem to disregard the tra-

ditional part which supply and demand have always played in determining wheat price levels. There is little, if anything, in the history of Canadian wheat marketing experience to suggest that the law of supply and demand has ever been successfully evaded.

WHETHER Canada should enter into a renewed International Wheat Agreement also involves consideration of the world wheat situation. India has been partitioned, and now finds it preferable to purchase large quantities of wheat from countries other than Pakistan, which was the granary of United India before partition. Russia has not been a factor of much importance in the international wheat market for quite a long time, although, having expressed interest in the agreement before 1949, she withdrew when a quota of 75 million bushels could not be allotted to her. Australia has been unable this year to fill her 88-million-bushel quota, owing to a serious decline in wheat production. High wool prices are not altogether responsible for this decline. The South Australian Wheat Growers' Federation recently opposed its renewal on the ground that it is but another form of "concessional" sale. The Australian Wheat Growers' Federation favor orderly marketing and stabilization, however; but they want a 33-cent (3 shilling) increase in the maximum price.

Argentina has recently purchased wheat in Canada, and has had only a comparatively small quantity of wheat to export during the past two years. The fact is that the bulk of the world wheat supply now must come from Canada and the United States. The latter country has increased wheat acreage substantially, and may be expected to keep it at a high level as long as Congress is willing to continue subsidizing wheat for export to the extent of 68 cents per bushel, or about \$130 million per year. Canada has had two good crops, but both have been of low grade because of frost and wet weather, with the result that today there is certainly no large surplus of millable wheat anywhere. The fact is that the International Wheat Agreement has been operating in a seller's market from the start.

INSTEAD of a world-wide depression, which most people expected after World War II, employment and prices have remained high. Twice in succession — with the Canada-U.K. Wheat Agreement, and with the present International Wheat Agreement—the predictions as to the future course

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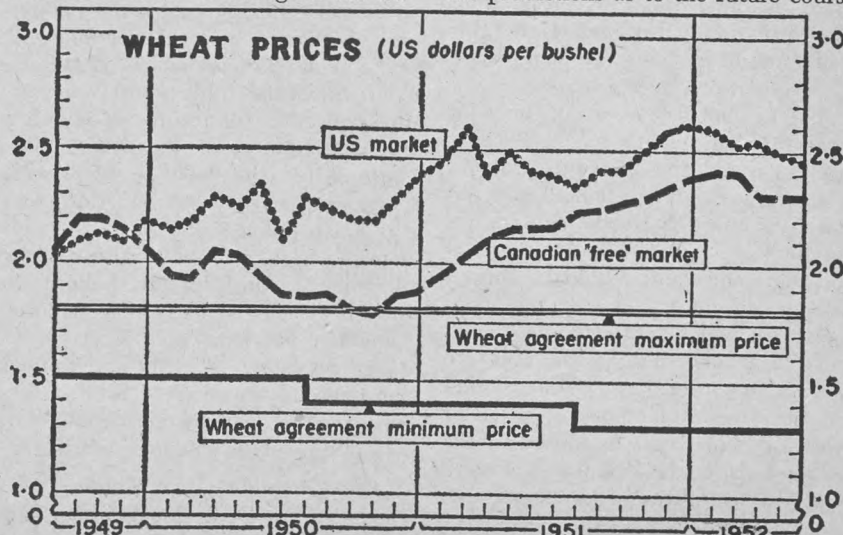


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Wheat prices as related to the International Wheat Agreement.

of prices, upon which these agreements have been founded, have been wrong.

Canadian wheat growers have at stake in a new agreement, not only the 232 million bushels annually now pledged under the agreement, but an additional 70 million bushels per year for off-farm use in Canada, which, so far, the federal government has insisted must be sold at agreement prices. The total would probably run to 1.2 billion bushels for a four-year period; and a ten-cent variation in the price of this wheat would mean a loss or gain of about \$120 million to prairie wheat producers.

All farm organizations want a continuation of the Canadian Wheat Board. It remains to be seen whether Canadian farmers and their organizations want a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement badly enough to agree to the third time to terms which Britain, as the leading bargainer for the importing countries, is likely to approve.

In view of all of the considerations involved, it is not surprising that the recent London conference was unsuccessful in reaching an agreement. No International Wheat Agreement would be workable without the United Kingdom. This is generally admitted. The present U.K. government, however, has recently reduced food subsidies; and held off, for three months, a settlement of the annual February price review of domestic farm products. To satisfy members of the National Farmers' Union meant increased food costs for a government which has been critical of previous practice, and is operating with a small majority in parliament. To give way easily on imported wheat prices might be politically harmful. The United States, on the other hand, is facing a presidential election, together with a growing feeling that the U.S. farm price support program needs revision. Politically, therefore, the United States was likely to ask for a much higher price than the present maximum, and this the United Kingdom was almost certain to regard as entirely unacceptable.

It has not been the purpose of this article either to favor or to oppose a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement. Its purpose is to arouse readers of The Country Guide to a careful study of its advantages and disadvantages. Whatever your views may be on the subject, it would be well to make them known in some way through your wheat marketing organization, your provincial Federation of Agriculture, or your Farmers' Union, as the case may be. When considering the question it would be well also to remember that the last 2½ years have provided no satisfactory testing period for the idea of international trade agreements. The shoe has been on one foot the whole time. Moreover, special care must be observed when, as in this instance, it is necessary to balance advantages in principle, and benefits of a general nature, against specific dissatisfactions. Nevertheless, it is the wheat producers who must form the final judgments, because it is they who will win or lose from a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement; and it is most unlikely that any Canadian government would enter another agreement on terms to which any large proportion of the producers were opposed.

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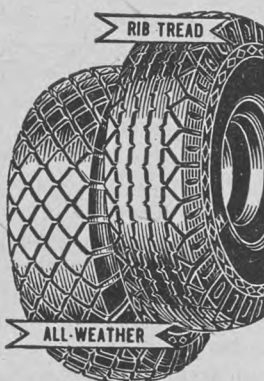
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9x24	4	\$60.30	\$45.95	13x28*	4	\$136.50	\$79.95	11x36	6	\$144.65	\$110.95
10x24	4	\$71.90	\$54.75	13x28*	6	\$139.70	\$89.95	12x36	4	\$137.00	\$103.95
11x24	4	\$82.75	\$62.80	14x28*	6	\$171.35	\$95.95	12x36	6	\$144.30	\$109.50
12x24	4	\$94.75	\$72.95	15x28*	6	\$192.30	\$98.95	13x36	6	\$180.80	\$138.00
13x24	4	\$108.85	\$82.75	12x30*	6	\$130.10	\$69.95	10x38	4	\$105.70	\$80.50
13x24	6	\$127.90	\$97.25	13x30	6	\$152.10	\$115.50	10x38	6	\$120.65	\$91.75
14x24*	6	\$155.45	\$89.95	14x30*	6	\$189.70	\$115.95	11x38	4	\$119.95	\$91.15
15x24*	6	\$173.70	\$89.95	9x32	4	\$73.15	\$55.60	11x38	6	\$137.95	\$104.85
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6.00x16	4	\$24.00	\$17.95	6.00x16	4	\$21.40	\$14.95
7.50x20	4	\$40.75	\$22.95	9.00x24	8	\$91.00	\$41.95
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7.50x16	8	\$83.10	\$63.15	7.00x20	10	\$96.50	\$73.50
7.50x17	8	\$89.60	\$68.10	1st GRADE, 2nd LINE PLAIN			
FIRST LINE GRIP				Size	Ply	Reg. Price	Sale Price
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6.50x16	6	\$59.10	\$44.95	7.50x20	10	\$131.75	\$99.95
7.50x16	8	\$91.35	\$69.50	8.25x20	10	\$154.90	\$117.75
7.50x17	8	\$98.55	\$74.95	8.25x20	12	\$177.80	\$135.50
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FIRST LINE PLAIN				FIRST LINE GRIP			
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6.70x16	4	\$32.70	\$25.50	6.70x15	4	\$33.05	\$25.75
6.70x15	4	\$31.50	\$24.50	7.10x15	4	\$37.40	\$29.00
7.10x15	4	\$35.60	\$27.75	7.60x15	4	\$40.90	\$31.95
7.60x15	4	\$38.95	\$30.50	1st GRADE, 2nd LINE PLAIN			
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Grasshopper Control

What farmers should remember about the chemicals essential to economical control

by JULIUS FRIESEN

WESTERN farmers generally have accepted the necessity of continuous action against grasshoppers. While new control measures have been successfully used, it is up to the individual farmer whether grasshoppers are to continue taking their heavy annual toll of food materials desperately needed by the world. Farmers who find themselves in a grasshopper outbreak area should begin early in the season to watch for young grasshoppers on roadsides, fence rows, vacant farmsteads, untilled stubble fields and trap strips. Early protection from hoppers means early and effective control.

Chlordane, toxaphene and aldrin have provided effective control, but

vided the spraying is finished before the rain begins to fall.

Turbine-type sprayers produce sprays having a considerable range of droplet sizes; depending on an air blast plus a co-operating breeze, they carry their spray over a uniformly wide swath. Even in a stiff breeze, a proportion of their droplets strike the ground. It would therefore appear that this type of sprayer could be used in a wider range of conditions than the boom sprayer. These machines can handle wettable powder water suspensions without clogging. Fog generators do not seem to deposit enough insecticide on grasshopper food plants because the fine drops are very buoyant and easily carried away.



Prairie Canada is subject to chronic grasshopperitis. The new chemicals are effective, but they must be understood.

are more efficient as stomach poisons than as contact poisons. Consequently, they should be sprayed or dusted on plants on which the grasshoppers are feeding. If applied to dry plants or merely to bare ground, they may not produce good kills.

Generally these poisons are supplied as emulsion concentrates, though they are also manufactured in dust formulations and as "wetable" powders. The most suitable form is the emulsion concentrate, because boom sprayers are not suitable for powders, and dusts require about twice as much insecticide per acre. Where gear pumps are fitted on sprayers, wettable powders should not be used. The abrasive qualities of the powder cause rapid wear on such pumps, and diaphragms are more suitable for this type of insecticide.

Low-pressure sprayers may be adjusted to release their sprays at short distances above the tops of the plants, thus cutting down losses from wind drifting. The fine misty spray produced is easily lost where limited areas such as roadsides are being sprayed. A wind of about ten miles per hour is usually excessive, so quiet days should be chosen for this work. The wind generally dies down at sunset, and the air becomes cool and stable. Spraying at this time of day will prove more efficient and less costly, because the rates of application may be reduced well below those necessary for ordinary mid-day conditions. Light showers and rain have not been found to reduce the effectiveness of the chemicals, pro-

Where dusters are used, a canvas apron dragged behind the outlets of the dusters seems to conserve the deposit of dust. Dusts are very buoyant, and even a slight breeze will cause particles to drift widely. The air blast, on which the duster depends, rebounds from the ground and carries a certain amount of poison dust with it. This is a disadvantage where stomach poisons are used, because the chemical varies directly with the amount of dust on the plants. For grasshopper control, the air blast should be kept down to no more than is necessary to keep the dust air going through the passages of the machine.

The new hydro-carbon compounds such as chlordane, toxaphene and aldrin may be used with relative freedom. They are not violently poisonous to humans or animals; nevertheless, the residues, when eaten with forage plants, will accumulate in the fat of the animal, or be secreted in its milk. Due to the uncertainty of the effect on human health, laws are strict against sale of food products containing such insecticides. Under prairie conditions, there is little danger because sprays and dusts are applied mostly to weeds, young crops or short roadside grass. After two or three weeks these grasshopper poisons will have evaporated, or weathered enough so that there is little or no danger to domestic animals. It should be kept in mind that the earlier the insecticide is applied, the smaller will be the total area requiring treatment, and the less danger there is to livestock and those depending on them for food.

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Wading the brook and tramping the wood;
Climbing trees and pulling down cherries,
Swinging a pail and picking blueberries,
Smelling the hay and doing the chores—
Packing a kit and cooking outdoors.

HURRAH for June—the month of roses and strawberries and—best of all—the long awaited holidays! Summer picnics, camping trips, swimming in cool water and visits with friends, are some of the pleasures we all look forward to in June. There's lots of work to be done on the farm, too. Each boy and girl pitches in to do his share, the work is finished up quickly so everyone can share in the fun.

Did you know that you could find your directions by using your watch? To do this, turn the watch so that the hour hand points to the sun. Halfway between the hour hand and 12 o'clock is south. And of course when you are facing south, north is behind you, west on your right hand, east on your left.

Ann Sankey

A Gift to Miss Jenny by Mary Grannan

EVERYONE in town was pleased about Miss Jenny's gift. Katy was a very dear friend of Miss Jenny's. Katy had marked Miss Jenny's birthday in red, on the calendar in the kitchen, and now that the day was drawing near, she was greatly puzzled at what to give the little lady who lived in the cottage at the end of Lilac Lane.

"Mum," the little girl said to her mother, a week before the red-letter day, "Mum, do you think that a grey kitten would be a nice thing to give Miss Jenny? She sang a song about a kitten the other day, and I thought maybe she was wishing she had a kitten."

Mrs. Kildare smiled down on her eager little daughter. "I think a kitten would be a very nice gift for Miss Jenny, if we were sure she wanted a kitten. But I think she'd have had one long before this, Katy, if she chose to have one. And there's another thing about giving pets to people. Having a pet means a lot of extra work. A pet must be fed at the proper time, taken out for walks, and it must have a nice clean bed, too. I think that Miss Jenny would prefer to spend that time in her garden. Let's try to think of something else."

Katy agreed with all that her mother had said, but sighed. She had thought the kitten would be company for the little white-haired lady down the street. She did seem so lonely. "Mum," Katy then said, "why is Miss Jenny so lonely?"

Mother answered by asking Katy a question. "Can you keep a secret?" "Oh yes, Mum," Katy answered, "I can keep them, and I love them."

"Then I'll tell you why Miss Jenny is lonely. You know Judge Carlton, don't you?"

Katy frowned. "You mean that old man who lives in the big stone house by the park?" Mrs. Kildare said, "Yes." "I know him a little bit, and I don't

want to know him a little bit more. Mum, one day when I was playing in the park, my ball went over the hedge and into his yard, and when I went to get it, he was angry, and told me to take my ball, but not to ever come back there again. What does he have to do with Miss Jenny being lonely?"

"A great deal," Mrs. Kildare said. "You see, many years ago, he and Miss Jenny were to have been married, but the night before the wedding, they quarreled, and they parted, and have never spoken to one another since that day."

"Oh Mum," said Katy. "It is very sad, isn't it? He is all alone in the big stone house, and Miss Jenny is alone in the little cottage."

Then Katy made up her mind. She knew now what she would give to Miss Jenny for her birthday. She would give Judge Carlton to her. Katy didn't say anything to her mother about the idea, just in case that the judge would not see her. Katy went upstairs. She brushed her hair, washed her face and hands, and put on her very best dress. She was half frightened about what she was going to do, but she did want Miss Jenny to have a happy birthday.

She climbed up the stone steps of the stone house, very slowly. She couldn't reach the great brass knocker on the great brown door, but she tapped as loudly as she could.

A man in a white coat answered her knock. He was friendly, anyway. He smiled down on her and said, "What can I do for you, Miss?"

"I would like to see Judge Carlton, sir, if he is at home," Katy answered.

"And whom shall I say is calling, please?" asked Mr. White Coat.

"Miss Katy Kildare," said Katy.

"Yes, Miss Kildare. Come in, and I shall see if he is available."

Katy followed the man into the great, dark hall, and sat down on the second step of the winding staircase. In a few minutes he was back and ushered Katy into the library.

"Well," Judge Carlton boomed,

"and what can I do for you, Miss Katy Kildare? Have you lost your ball in my garden again?"

"Oh no, sir," Katy replied. "I have not bounced my ball near your hedge since that day. I didn't come for anything for myself. It's for Miss Jenny. You see, tomorrow is her birthday, and I want to give her something that she would like to have, and I think that that something is you. Of course, if you do not like her anymore, I will not tell a single one. But I don't see how anyone could help loving Miss Jenny."

The old man nodded slowly. "I don't see how anyone could help loving Miss Jenny, either, Katy Kildare. Yes, I'll be her birthday present, but I do hope you don't intend to wrap me up in tissue paper and ribbon."

Katy laughed merrily, and promised that she would take him to Miss Jenny, just as he was.

"Then call for me tomorrow morning at ten o'clock," said the judge. At

exactly ten minutes after ten, Katy Kildare rang the bell on the door of the little cottage in Lilac Lane.

"Who is it?" called a voice from within.

"It's Katy Kildare, Miss Jenny. I have a birthday present for you."

The door opened, and there stood the pretty Miss Jenny. Her blue eyes opened wide in surprise. "Jim," she gasped.

"He's my birthday present to you, Miss Jenny," said Katy. "I hope you like it."

"I love it," said Miss Jenny. "I've always loved it. Please come in, Jim."

Katy laughed. "I guess I might as well go home. Happy birthday, Miss Jenny."

A week later, Katy Kildare was flower girl at a wedding. As she walked up the aisle of the church, she thought, "I'm so glad I didn't give her the kitten. She's marrying the birthday present I did give her."

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 5 of series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

ONE week-end in October, my nephew and I were out on a leisurely stroll around the country, in hope of finding something to sketch. As the district roundabout was, by popular report, swarming with jack-rabbits, we carried a venerable 12-gauge pumpgun.

It was a hot day, with an unpleasantly strong wind blowing. After walking an hour or two and seeing no game, we stopped to rest in the shelter of a thicket at the field edge. Beyond was a small dry slough overgrown with tall grass, willows and scrubby trees, the latter affording an excellent windbreak. From habit, as we sat down I took out my sketchbook and glancing across at my nephew was struck with the thought that his pose was a good one for a portrait.

He was carrying the gun. I commanded him to grasp it firmly and not to move a muscle, until I had finished a sketch. The result you see here—a sketch, not perhaps photographically accurate in all details but with the essential action, on which to

base a portrait. It so happens that the proposed portrait never has materialized. But I still have the sketch, and some day, perhaps, it will serve as a basis for a picture.

In the making of a quick figure sketch like this, it is necessary to remember one rule: Begin with the head. *Always!* The small sketches in the margin indicate a general procedure, but do remember to *begin with the head*. Once that is roughly blocked in in its approximate shape, you can drop lines approximating the main figure outline, depicting the pose. When you have those main action lines down, and approximately correct, you can then elaborate as much as you wish.

Do not be too long about making that first sketch. Any model, unless accustomed by periods of long training, will grow tired and slowly slump out of the original pose—and any attempt by you to alter your drawing will then lead to trouble. So try to get it down correctly, just as quickly as you can.



GERALD
OCT. 2, 1948.
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CLARENCE TILLENIUS

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That Meat Surplus

Anyone who realizes the extent to which foot-and-mouth disease has disorganized the meat industry of Canada will applaud the deal announced on May 9 by the federal minister of agriculture, whereby New Zealand meat, instead of going to Britain will go to the United States, and Canadian meat will replace it in the United Kingdom. All three countries will benefit. New Zealand will get a higher price for its product; Great Britain will get more imported meat; and Canada will find some outlet for the surpluses beginning to accumulate because of the American embargo against Canadian livestock and dressed meat.

It has been estimated that the arrangement may cost the Canadian treasury ten million dollars. That is enough to condemn it in the eyes of some people who jib at any benefit of government extended to agriculture. Those who know the part which the beef industry has played until recently in the export picture, and the importance of exports generally to the well-being of this country, know that the anticipated loss is an insignificant price to pay for arresting a critical but temporary threat to a business which affects so many producers.

One of our esteemed Toronto contemporaries, reflecting on the current low rate of meat consumption in Canada, strongly recommends a policy of do-nothing, in the hope that meat prices will be wrecked and domestic consumers will increase buying to the point where the whole product will be eaten at home. Gerald F. Habing, president of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, has provided the answer to this shortsighted Machiavellianism. Meat producers have already suffered a big price decrease, but the consumer is not getting a proportionate decrease in retail prices. It can be argued that if the producers' present loss could be translated into consumers' gain, home consumption, plus Mr. Gardiner's involved export deal, would keep the problem down to manageable proportions. Unfortunately, the domestic conditions for half of this equation do not prevail. Unless some further export outlet is found, storage will become a mounting difficulty.

The most hopeful reflection we can make is that progress in stamping out foot-and-mouth is quite promising. The later outbreaks outside the quarantine area were only to be expected in view of the dilatory handling of the scourge on its first appearance. As we write, department veterinarians seem to be keeping the disease under control, and The Guide expresses confidence that the all-clear can soon be sounded.

Combating Communism

The difference in the methods by which Communist activities are controlled in the United States and Canada was illustrated by two events last month. Six members of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra discovered that their contracts would not be renewed for the coming year. No fault was found with their performance as musicians. The orchestra, however, had two playing engagements in the United States, and the American immigration officials would not grant entry to these six players. The orchestra authorities contended that they could employ only such musicians as were available to them at all their performances. Some of these men avow that not only have they never had Communist sympathies, but that they have never associated with Communist organizations or individuals. The American law does not make it obligatory on the department of immigration to name their offense or their accusers. Hence we now know that Canadians may lose their employment in Canada because of charges made in another

country, which may be quite without foundation, and that the accused may be left completely defenceless. As Peter McLintock said over the CBC, "Next week it could be me. Or it could be you."

In the same month the Ottawa government submitted to parliament a completely revised law of treason. Under its provisions many subversive and disloyal acts which could formerly go unpunished, may now be checked. It provides heavy penalties for acts which have become routine Communist tactics. Trials will take place in the ordinary courts of the land in which all the rights of the accused will be protected. The evidence of witnesses like Louis Budenz and Whittaker Chambers, which has done so much to whip up popular hysteria in the United States, will be sifted out from the plain, unvarnished truth.

The Guide believes Canadian determination to resist Communism to be no less than that which prevails in the great republic to the south. Even though the new Canadian law of treason as first presented to parliament may have some defects, as alleged by opposition speakers, we believe that the quieter Canadian approach to the problem will be as efficacious as that in practice across the line. Of this we are certain, far fewer injustices will be perpetrated than in the hue-and-cry which keeps the American people a-jump.

Shifting Trade Winds

There are many signs which give rise to growing uneasiness with respect to tariffs and external trade. The Americans, who are beginning to weary of foreign aid, have persistently preached to the dollar-hungry countries that they should increase their exports in order to pay their way. When the foreigners seek to enter the American market with their increased surplus products, trade restrictions are put into effect to prevent it. In theory the American administration takes the lead in promoting the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, and the helpful subsidiary agreements that flow from it. In practice, the American Congress seeks to undo this fine work by trade restrictions. A case in point is the rider attached to the American Defence Production Act last year by which cheese imports from Canada were severely limited.

This country is not without its trade restrictionists either. As soon as the chilly winds of competition begin to blow, special pleaders for the industries concerned arise in the House and demand further protection. Hon. Douglas Abbott's forthright speech in early May was both a declaration and a warning: a declaration that his government had no faith in protectionist nostrums; a warning to other countries that their use of restrictionist weapons would inescapably prejudice the rearmament efforts of the free world.

The premium on the Canadian dollar makes our market a particularly attractive one at the present time. Only by accepting foreign goods will we be able to continue to sell our abounding surpluses abroad. With the highest foreign trade per capita in the world, this country has the most to lose by trade contraction. Human memory is short. A generation ago Canada elected a government steeped in the philosophy of protection. The results of their labors are written across the history of the doleful thirties. We want no return of those days.

In former times trade restrictions usually took the form of higher tariffs. The modern protectionist has a bag of tricks more subtle and more deadly. He deals with quotas, embargoes, artificial valuations, dumping duties, and other plausible but mischievous devices. Trading nations must be ever on their guard to avoid their entanglements. In this respect commendation is due to Hon. Dr. McCann, minister of national revenue, for his steadfast reply in the present session of parliament to the demands for a dumping duty made on behalf of the Canadian textile industry.

Let no one doubt that Canada's continued prosperity depends on a high volume of export sales. Neither let there be any doubt but what every contraction of imports leads sooner or later to a contraction of exports. It requires eternal vigilance to unmask the designs of special interests which would sacrifice the general welfare to their own selfish ends.

The American Political Scene

Prof. Arnold Toynbee, the British historian, told American reporters that his countrymen ought to have a vote in the coming United States election, because of their stake in the outcome. Neatly reversing the cry of "No taxation without representation," the war cry of the revolting American colonies in 1775, the man on the street in England is now saying, "No annihilation without representation." It is understandable, therefore, that Canadians, who will be equally affected by the fateful decision about to be made by the American voters, are taking a greater interest than ever before in the election campaign. We may not be in the rooting section, but we certainly occupy a front seat in the bleachers and keep score inning by inning. We know and evaluate Kefauver and Eisenhower, Taft and Harriman, better than we do many of the members of our own government, and although we may not speak, each one of us knows in which direction his preference lies.

The questions that concern us as the election draws nearer are these: Will isolationism reassert itself? Will Americans recognize how important the quality of their leadership is to the rest of the world? Eisenhower is well regarded in Canada, as indeed he is almost universally. But if he is elected, will his unfamiliarity with domestic issues be an insuperable handicap? Will he, in fact, lead his party or will leadership pass to Taft, most powerful figure in Congress, as it did in similar circumstances to Henry Clay in 1840?

Woodrow Wilson once declared, "I know not how better to describe our form of government in a single phrase than by calling it a government by the chairmen of the standing committees of Congress." In that case, what can be expected of the men who will hold that power in a Republican Congress: Taft, McCarthy, Capehart, Bridges, Brewster, Mundt and the "senators from Formosa" in the Upper Chamber, with a similar group of Bourbons in the House of Representatives? This is a time for America's brothers-in-arms to pray for divine guidance to direct the American people in the choice of men equal to the far-reaching decisions that await them.

For Fair Redistribution

As this is written, Ottawa is planning a redistribution of seats in accordance with the last census. Manitoba and Saskatchewan will experience the biggest losses, and early reports indicated that their constituency boundaries had been redrawn in such a way as to eliminate four C.C.F. and two Conservative ridings. This may have been very gratifying to Liberal supporters. It takes no very great imagination to know how they would feel if some other party in power took advantage of them by the same iniquitous practice of gerrymander. Fortunately, these early reports have been contradicted and negotiations on redistribution still continue. However, the free use that has been made of the practice of gerrymander by all former governments leaves us with no great faith in the outcome.

The suggestion has been repeatedly made that redistribution be taken out of the hands of parliamentary members and turned over to a competent committee of non-members with no axes to grind. Unlike other reforms which parliament has accepted in the course of time, and which have tended to make parliament more representative of popular opinion, governments in power seem obstinately unwilling to give up this unfair weapon. It survives every redistribution bolstered by the most specious arguments party hacks can devise. While no party in power seems to be able to rise above it, yet in opposition all of them stigmatize it correctly as a means of defeating the expressed will of large numbers of voters, especially in close elections.

If politicians of every stripe seem to be unwilling to give up the advantages of gerrymandering when in office, and so bitter about it when it is used against them, why not agree upon some distant date, when it will not affect the political fortunes of members now in the House, after which redistribution will be fairly conducted? The suggestion seems too obvious.